

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## GASOLINE FLOW FOR ONE MONTH BREAKS RECORD

Price Advanced From Three to Six Cents a Gallon to Consumers

## WASTE DATA WANTED BY FEDERAL BOARD

Advance Is Called "Natural" and "Reasonable" by Company Defenders

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Gasoline production in the United States during December smashed all previous records. This is the official statement issued by the Department of Interior in reviewing statistics compiled by the Bureau of Mines. With gasoline output of 795,613,195 gallons for December, 1924, an increase of 20.7 per cent is registered over figures for the same month of the previous year. This unparalleled production comes at a time when gasoline companies have been raising the price from 3 to 6 cents a gallon.

The December gasoline production was a 1 per cent increase over the figure of the preceding month. "Both total monthly and average daily production figures are the highest ever recorded," the report states.

Waste Data Is Sought

Along with the report given out by the Interior Department, the new Federal Oil Conservation Board named recently by President Coolidge issued a statement calling upon the oil industry to co-operate with it in supplying the Government with data relative to the reported waste in oil production in the country.

"If therefore the Government and the industry jointly can determine upon a program that will eliminate waste, stabilize production, and distribute methods, the industrial and business world will logically enjoy greater and more permanent prosperity," the commission says. This commission, it is pointed out, is not engaged primarily with the question of price in the production of gasoline.

The Department of Justice has for months been considering data charging a monopoly within the industry to increase profits at the expense of the public.

Oil Companies Defended

The oil companies are not without defenders among the authorities on the problems of oil. In a statement in the Government office, Department of the Interior, the new price increases are called "natural" and "reasonable" and are made by several technical experts who believe to be directly quoted. In their view of the situation the December record in production must be considered along with increasing consumer demand for gasoline, which they declare shows every indication that supplies will be held at their present level or raised.

Production Is Growing

From year to year the constant increase in consumer demand is met only by the periodic discovery of new fields, and geologists assert that the larger fields have generally been tapped. The future must depend on re-working old fields from which so far only about one-third of the petroleum has been extracted, they say.

These factors combined with seasonal demand from customers have produced a regular price cycle, it is pointed out. Oil companies buy reserves in the fall and winter, when prices are low, and sell them in spring and summer, when prices are high, in view of the always possible shortage. Increased spring prices have, so far, always been followed by prospecting for new oil fields on the part of the whole industry. So far, additional oil fields invariably have been discovered which have aided the industry through another season.

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## League Issues Correspondence on Iraq Frontier Controversy

Turks Allege That Experts Were Placed in Guarded Camp on Arrival of Commission in Bagdad—British Foreign Secretary Replies

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Feb. 5.—The commission of inquiry of the League of Nations, which is carrying out investigations on the spot concerning the Iraq frontier dispute between Great Britain and Turkey, has encountered difficulties, owing to the attitude of the population toward the two Turkish interpreters accompanying Djevd Pasha, the Turkish ambassador.

Correspondence on the subject from the Turkish and British governments and the commission itself, is published by the secretary of the League. The Turkish Government complains that on the arrival of the commission in Bagdad these interpreters or experts were placed in a guarded camp, from which they argue that the British authorities are seeking to prevent an impartial inquiry. They allege that local feeling against these men is due to propaganda and that the British authorities wish to deprive the commission of the assistance of the two experts.

They, therefore, protest to the Assembly and the League Council that obstacles are being placed in the way of the commission of inquiry.

The British Foreign Secretary, Austen Chamberlain, states that it is not the arrival of the commission at Bagdad that these experts, whose names were not previously known, were discovered to be men formerly convicted of inciting a revolt against the mandatory power in Iraq. Their presence excited local anger and the British Government protested to the Turkish Government, which was well aware of the men's antecedents.

A long statement from the Turkish Government, dated Jan. 31, says that at Bagdad men were placed in a camp for their personal safety, but that the commission had insisted on full liberty of movement when it arrived in Mosul. At Mosul, special arrangements were made for their protection, but the commission considered that even with the precautions proposed by the High Commissioner, the Turkish Government was taking a risk, owing to local animosities.

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## CANADA FILES TREATY WITH NATIONS LEAGUE

Dominion Registers First Pact Direct—Previously Acted Through Britain

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Feb. 5.—Canada has registered with the League of Nations its convention signed with the United States and Great Britain for the preservation of fisheries in the North Pacific. Its act in doing so has created unusual interest, as it was the first time it had made direct registration of a treaty, having acted previously through Great Britain.

League opinion here is inclined to view the act as a manifestation of Canadian independence in international relations, and it is being compared with Ireland's registration of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, against which Great Britain protested.

The Irish Free State, on Dec. 23, 1924, in a note to the League of Nations declared that it was unable to accept the British contention that the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 was not susceptible to registration with the League. Following upon the registration of this treaty by the Dublin Government, Great Britain wrote the Secretary stating that neither the League Covenant nor any convention concluded under the auspices of the League was intended to govern the relations between various parts of the British Commonwealth.

The communication also declared that Article XVII of the Covenant, which regulates the recording of all treaties, was not applicable to the Anglo-Irish agreement. The Irish reply stated that the "Free State" was not a party to the League, and would be served by the fulfilment of a controversy on the subject.

## BRITISH DEBT VIEW MODIFIED

Lord Crewe Informs French Premier of Guiding Lines of New Policy

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Although secrecy is observed in regard to the discussion between the Marquess of Crewe, the British Ambassador, and Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister, the Christian Science Monitor representative learns that the former conveyed the British view regarding the French debt to the French representative.

The Marquess of Crewe, who is in Paris on a mission of goodwill, and the French representative in London, Lord Curzon, are in agreement that the British view regarding the French debt is being modified. The Marquess of Crewe, who is in Paris on a mission of goodwill, and the French representative in London, Lord Curzon, are in agreement that the British view regarding the French debt is being modified.

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## Lord Cable Calls for Courtesy in India

By Special Cable

Bombay, Feb. 5.—At the annual general meeting of the European Association, Lord Cable, addressing the members, said that since his arrival in India he had conversed with many leading Indians in commercial circles and found a desire among most of them to end all racial animosity and work in an "all-operative spirit" for the development of trade and commerce. He urged Europeans to be scrupulously careful not to offend the susceptibilities of Indians as "civilization goes a long way with Oriental people."

## BAY STATE MEN AT WHITE HOUSE

President Host at Breakfast to Massachusetts Members of Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Members of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, both Republicans and Democrats, were entertained at breakfast today by President Coolidge. The delegation members said it was merely a social gathering.

The breakfast was described, both by House members who attended and by White House officials, as a get-together meeting between the President and the Massachusetts representatives, several of whom will retire from the House with the end of the present Congress. It was a social gathering, and the President's White House attaches being unable to recall that any President within recent years has acted as host to House members from his State, regardless of party affiliations.

Intimately Acquainted

Mr. Coolidge has been intimately acquainted over a period of years with all of the Massachusetts House members, having served with nearly one half of the delegation at one time or another while he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate and House, president of Senate and Governor. The hour was largely spent in recalling those days and in a general discussion of more recent events in the Bay State.

Neither of the Massachusetts Senators attended, but all of the House members were present except Representatives Rogers and Tagge, both of whom are absent from Washington.

Received in East Room

Mr. Coolidge received his guests in the East Room when they arrived shortly before 8, the usual White House breakfast hour, and conducted them to a small dining room, where breakfast was served. Speaker Gillett, as the ranking Republican member of the Massachusetts delegation, sat on the President's right, and Representative Gallivan, the ranking Democratic member, on the President's left.

The guests remained for some time after breakfast, discussing matters of interest to Massachusetts. Politics was mentioned only in a joking way, and the President made no effort to obtain the views of those from his own State on any of the governmental problems before him.

## EAST BOSTON BRIDGE PROJECT IS INDORSSED

Construction of the proposed bridge to East Boston over the harbor was indorsed by members of the United Improvement Association at its meeting last night. It also was decided to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce in the investigation of the proposed electrification of the railroads of Boston and vicinity.

The bill pending in the Legislature to complete the Mattapan loop and to electrify the Midland division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford likewise will receive the support of the association. With respect to the proposed 6-cent fare on a line of Boston Elevated, it was charged that certain injustices exist in the system. Steps will be taken, it was decided, to investigate these conditions.



## CLOSED SESSION HELD IN INQUIRY OVER AIRCRAFT

(Continued from Page 1)

pending General Mitchell's explanation to his superior officer.

Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, made a statement after he heard that Mr. Perkins had said that three naval officers asked to be excused from testifying on the ground that they might be disciplined if they told the truth. The Secretary said, in part:

"If an officer is called before Congress he should tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. If asked for his personal opinion he should give his honest opinion."

"Where an officer is expressing his own personal opinion he should make that fact clear. Otherwise confusion might result."

"The only limitation that should be placed upon the testimony of naval officers is that they should not disclose secret and confidential information."

"No naval officer will be punished by me for telling the truth to a committee or for expressing his honest personal opinion if sought when it happens not to be in accord with the opinion of the Navy Department. He would be a lot more likely to be punished if he failed to do so."

## TRADE ARBITRATION FAVORED AT HEARING

Passage of a bill legalizing the arbitration of commercial disputes was urged at a hearing before the Joint Judiciary Committee at the State House yesterday. It was recalled that Governor Fuller in his inaugural address recommended such action.

The principal speaker in favor of the proposed law was Austin S. Kimball, chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Public Library: Free public illustrated lecture, "The Art of the Book," by Prof. Boris Morkovin of Charles University, Prague. Lecture Hall, 11:30.

Taylor Society, New England Section: Dinner, discussion of "The Art of the Book," by Prof. Boris Morkovin of Charles University, Prague. Lecture Hall, 11:30.

Boston University: Prof. E. Charlton Black speaks on "King Arthur in the Twentieth Century." Lecture on "Modern Astronomical Observatories" by Dr. Campbell of Harvard Observatory. Normal Art School, Eastern and Western Art School, 8:30.

Boston Trade School: Alumni reunion, school symposium, Parker Street, Roxbury, 7:30.

Boston Jewellers Club: Dinner, Copley Plaza, 6:30.

New England Street Railway Club: Dinner, Copley Plaza, 6:30.

Boston City Club: Concert by the Jugoslav Tambura Orchestra. 8:30.

Harvard Business School: Entertainment, Hotel Somerset, 8:30.

Hockey: Harvard vs. Hampshire College, B. U. vs. New Hampshire State, 8:30.

Algonquin Club: Dinner in honor of Capt. Leigh Wade, commander of airplane, Boston 11 and Boston 12 in world flight. 8:30.

Boston Opera House: "L'Amore del Tiro." 8:30.

Boston Theatre: Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.

Hollis: "Meet the Wife." 8:15.

Copley: "Three Live Ghosts." 8:15.

St. James: "In the Next Room." 8:15.

Keith-Vaudeville: 8:30.

Park: Frank Craven, in "New Broome." 8:15.

Tremont: "Be Yourself." 8:15.

## TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston City Club: Luncheon to Lieut. Leigh Wade, commander of the airplane Boston 1 and 12 in the around-the-world flight, 11:30.

Boston University: Address by Maude Wood Park, former president National League of Women Voters, 8:30 Boylston Street.

Public hearing before Boston Zoning Board of Adjustment on petition of Beacon Hill Association for widening of street building in vicinity of Phillips Street, Room 30, Boston City Hall, 8:30.

Women's City Club: Luncheon, discussion on "Small We Build a New State Prison." 11:30.

Women's Auxiliary to Morgan Memorial: Talk on the Ruggles Street Nursery School, Miss Abigail Elliot, director, Church of All Nations, 15 Shawmut Avenue, 10.

American Institute of Banking: Boston Chapter: Lecture on "Handling the Real Estate Transaction" in connection with real estate Pilgrimage, 14 Beacon Street, 5:30.

Musical: Symphony Hall-Boston Symphony Orchestra, 7:30.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy.  
An International Daily Newspaper.  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Monitor Publishing Society, 107 Plymouth Street, Boston.  
Subscription prices: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50; one month, 50 cents. Single copies, 1 cent. (Printed in U. S.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Buy Furs Now Pay November 1st

Remarkable Sale of the Finest

## Fur Coats

And Our Complete Line of Beautiful Small Furs at

## GREAT REDUCTIONS

Quality, first, perfectly matched skins

Style, latest and best models

PRICES THE LOWEST

## BRITISH DEBT VIEW MODIFIED

(Continued from Page 1)

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Verdine Davies plan in full operation. England for a number of years should receive about half the amount due America annually, leaving France and perhaps Italy to pay the other half. But these are details to be considered later.

## JANUARY IMPORTS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Raw Materials, Particularly Wool, Raise Boston Total

January imports through the Port of Boston were valued at \$41,273,140 as compared with \$24,357,195 in the corresponding month a year ago, and \$23,291,092 in Dec. 1924, according to statistics compiled by customs officials and made public by W. W. Lusk, Collector of the Port, today.

The figures for last month have only been exceeded in one other January in the last five years. That was in the peak year of 1923 when the total was only slightly larger, \$41,488,322. In 1922, the month's imports were valued at \$13,312,210, and in 1921, the value was \$12,276,161.

The increase this year is due largely to heavier imports of raw materials, particularly wool, which arrived to the extent of between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 pounds more than in January, 1924.

Duties paid the Government under the tariff act on the imports amounted to \$5,429,282.08 last month, as compared with \$5,340,613.13 in January, 1924.

The Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce received today a report from the War Department figures showing that the total commerce in and out of the Port of Boston during 1923 was 15,217,663 tons as compared with 13,993,646 tons in 1922, both record breaking years.

"This report is significant and encouraging," said Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association. It shows that during a period of world-wide business depression the Port of Boston not only held its own but showed a marked gain.

Although complete figures for 1924 are not yet available, Mr. Davis says it is generally believed that last year's commerce will be approximately the same as the 1923 high mark. Increased traffic in coal, petroleum products, other raw materials and general cargo and the addition of new steamship lines operating out of the port are factors pointing to the port's good showing, according to Mr. Davis.

## ENCLOSED AIRPLANE USED IN TEXAS FOR WOMAN PASSENGERS

FORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The "cabin," or closed flying machine, is the latest development of aircraft to make its appearance in Texas. It was designed by Sam H. Coffman to afford greater comfort to woman passengers.

The riding compartment will accommodate three persons, the pilot and two passengers. The upper portion of the "cabin" is covered with clear celluloid on a metal frame, permitting excellent visibility. Seats are so arranged that the pilot and his passengers face each other, and the enclosure shuts out the noise of the engine sufficiently to permit a limited amount of conversation while flying.

The passengers, being shielded from the elements and low temperatures of ordinary flying altitudes, are enabled to make flights without the use of headgear or top coats.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Friday; moderate variable winds.

Southeastern New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; warmer tonight and on the coast; Friday, moderate shifting winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy and warm tonight and Friday; moderate shifting winds; Friday, fair; moderate shifting winds.

## Official Temperatures

(4 a. m. Standard time, 15th meridian)			
Albany	12	Memphis	44
Atlantic City	22	Montreal	28
Boston	22	Salt Lake City	28
Buffalo	30	New Orleans	30
Calgary	30	New York	30
Chicago	40	Philadelphia	30
Denver	30	Pittsburgh	30
Des Moines	30	Portland, Me.	10
Eastport	18	San Francisco	48
Galveston	48	St. Louis	48
Hatteras	38	St. Paul	48
Indianapolis	38	Seattle	48
Jacksonville	48	Tampa	48
Kansas City	48	Washington	28
Los Angeles	58		

High Tides at Boston  
Thursday 9:34 p. m., Friday 9:39 a. m.  
Light air vehicles at 5:33 p. m.

## BRITISH DEBT VIEW MODIFIED

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to France, but merely to intimate British policy and to outline the situation as seen by British eyes.

Verdine Davies plan in full operation. England for a number of years should receive about half the amount due America annually, leaving France and perhaps Italy to pay the other half. But these are details to be considered later.

## JAIL TERMS SOUGHT TO ENFORCE DRY LAW

Fines No Deterrent to Worst Offenders, Women Are Told

Jail sentences for violators of the liquor laws of the State were advocated by an immediate need to enforce prohibition, by William M. Forgrave, state superintendent for the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, who addressed the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts this morning, under the auspices of its political department.

Fines, Mr. Forgrave said, are inadequate, as they do not deter the greater offenders. The law is away from the individual by putting a man behind bars, he added, would be effective. Jail sentences must be imposed and rigidly carried out, he declared.

Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of the department, described the procedure of a bill through the Massachusetts Legislature, and Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer presented the attitude of different groups of people toward the World Court.

## DESIRE FOR PEACE FOUND IN EUROPE

Speaker Tells of Trend in Germany and France

Miss Anne Withington of Newburyport and Boston, who helped form the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at The Hague in 1915 and who has just returned from Europe where she has been studying the industrial conditions of women and children, will begin a series of talks to clubs and other organizations in New England next month in the interest of international peace.

Both in Germany and France, Miss Withington says, she found among the cultured and enlightened peoples a desire for peace among nations and a belief that they had been misled and misrepresented along certain lines.

In France, for instance, a group of families wished to bring several hundred undernourished children from Germany to their own home and care, but were prevented from doing so by the authorities which were then dominated by the military-judicial party.

A great step toward peace would be taken, Miss Withington believes, if some form of remunerative and congenial employment were found for the army officers in Germany who are now idle.

The condition of the children of Germany alone demands immediate attention, Miss Withington says. There are a very great many among them who never since infancy have tasted milk.

## SHOE OUTPUT CONTROL ADVISED BY MR. DRAKE

Shoe manufacturers were admonished to give greater attention to adjusting production more in proportion to the demands of the consumers in order to insure greater stabilization in the leather industry by Herbert T. Drake, retiring president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, addressing the annual meeting of that organization yesterday.

Mr. Drake said that production is advancing more rapidly than consumption and that care must be

## WINTER SPORTS TRAINS LEAVE

"Specials" on Way to Dartmouth Carnival and to Rotary Club Outing

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Reservations for winter sports parties already made with the Boston & Maine Railroad number more than 2000 persons for February and approximately 4000 for the season, according to an announcement. This morning, it is said, is only a fraction of the number of persons journeying to favorite sports centers in small groups by train or automobile.

Business concerns are giving increasing recognition to the demands of employees for winter vacations. Some allow a winter period in addition to the regular summer vacation, others are permitting a splitting of the time or a choice between winter and summer.

Parties listed for February outings over the Boston & Maine Railroad to various points in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine and Canada include: Abbott Academy students, Cambridge Legion, Salem Chamber of Commerce, Lynn Chamber of Commerce, LaSalle Academy students, New England Iron League Party, Kernwood Club of Malden, Boston Wool Merchants, Arlington Teachers' Club, and several parties arranged by tourist agencies.

The Appalachian Mountain Club, whose members have been participating in such parties for several years, will go out this year in three groups over the Washington's Birthday holiday season. The principal party of 250 persons, bound for Glen and Jackson, N. H., will leave by special train on Feb. 21, and two other parties by special coach and parlor cars will leave the day before from Pittsfield, N. H., and Potter Place, N. H., an aggregate of 665 Appalachian Mountain Club members.

## CHAMBER MEMBERSHIP SECRETARIES CONVENE

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CALIFORNIA HAS  
TAX RELIEF PLANBill Would Cut 'Intangible'  
Property Assessments From  
50 to 7 Per Cent

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30 (Staff Correspondence)—Relief for California taxpayers without in any way changing the status of non-residents visiting here is being sought by the county assessors of this State, who are backing a measure at present before the Legislature which seeks to cut assessments on "intangible" property, such as solvent credits, stocks and bonds, from 50 per cent to 7 per cent.

Difficulty in assessing and collecting taxes on this class of property under the present law, and the hardships which its enforcement has occasionally brought upon individual residents of the State, led the assessors to seek enactment of the bill under the provisions of a constitutional amendment passed by the voters at the last election.

Misunderstanding and misrepresentation of this attempt to bring relief to California taxpayers has given widespread publicity to reports that the bill seeks to make possible the levying of taxes upon the property of non-residents visiting here, and is bringing vigorous denials from those backing the measure, who declare that such reports are part of an organized propaganda which is being directed against the interests of the southern California counties. Edward W. Hopkins, assessor for Los Angeles County and one of the foremost proponents of the tax-reduction bill, emphasized this point when he said:

"The proposed law in no manner changes the laws affecting the tourist or nonresident of this State, nor does it affect any property or class of property, such as California stocks and bonds and mortgages secured by California real estate, now or heretofore exempted by the Constitution."

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has issued a bulletin, declaring that the California inheritance tax laws have also been misunderstood in other parts of the United States, especially their bearing upon non-residents, and pointing out that the only property taxable by these laws, in the case of non-residents, is real property located in California and capital stock in California corporations. This bulletin also points out that California has not and never has had a state income tax.

VERMONT ROTARIANS  
MEET IN MONTPELIERConference to Be Addressed  
by Several Visitors

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 3 (Special)—Prominent Rotarians from New England states came to this city today to address a conference of Vermont Rotarians. Eleven states were represented—Montpelier, Barre, Burlington, Rutland, Newport, St. Albans, St. Johnsbury, White River Junction, Windsor, Bellows Falls and Randolph.

Donald Adams, New Haven, Conn., first vice-president of Rotary International; Albert E. Lavery of Bridgeport, Conn., governor of the thirteenth district; George H. Cooper of Pittsfield, Mass., the immediate past district governor, and numerous Vermonters will be the speakers at the banquet, to be held in the City Hall tonight.

The conference began at 2:30 this afternoon, with Charles Stearns, Montpelier, Vt., presiding. Various Vermont Rotarians gave reports of activities carried on by Rotary clubs in the State, each talk being followed by a discussion.

C. L. Joy of White River Junction was scheduled to speak on "The Boys' Week Program." Warren R. Austin of Burlington on "Rotary and the Community," Dr. W. G. Ricker of St. Johnsbury on "The Rotary Code of Ethics in Action," John T. Cushing of St. Albans on "A United Program for Vermont Rotary Clubs," and E. Lewis Olney of Rutland on "Rotary Extension."

MEXICAN RAILROAD  
TO BE REHABILITATED

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—An appropriation of 7,000,000 pesos for the rehabilitation of the Veracruz-Isthmus branch of the national railways has been approved by President Calles, according to Comodoro C. Rochin, assistant director general of the Government-operated roads.

Rails, ties, stations and mechanical shops will be repaired and rebuilt. American crocodiles are specified, but the steel rails will come from the Monterrey foundry. Two years will be required for the work.

NINE PROFESSIONALS  
IN N. E. TOURNAMENT

Tomorrow afternoon the squash requests tournament for the New England professional championship title gets under way at the Boston Athletic Association. A field of nine players is entered. Walter Harris and Edgar Patton of Harvard Club of Boston were the winners of the first round of play and the winner will oppose Harry Thompson of the Boston A. A. in the second round.

Other second round matches will be Cecil Baldwin of the Tennis and Racquet Club vs. Edward Thompson of the Harvard Club, Joseph Doucette of the Harvard Club vs. Jack Summers of the Union Boat Club and Sidney Dutton of the B. A. A. vs. James Mullin of the Tennis and Racquet Club.

The winner will be sent to Buffalo, N. Y., over Washington's Monday to represent New England in the professional tournament.

James Otis's Service to Nation  
Recalled by 200th AnniversaryHis Arrangement of Writs of Assistance Called the First  
Step in American Independence—In Speech in 1764  
Named Faneuil Hall "the Cradle of Liberty"

Today marks the two hundredth anniversary of James Otis, a native of West Barnstable on the Cape. It was Otis who, making the dedicatory address at the exercises marking the restoration of Faneuil Hall in 1764, stamped the edifice forever in honored memory by naming it "the Cradle of Liberty."

Otis found his preliminary schooling presumably in the schools of his

quently no more writs were enforced although some were issued. It was his plea in behalf of the popular side of the writs-of-assistance controversy that gave Otis his high reputation for patriotism, ability and eloquence. In the same year he was elected to the Legislature and immediately he interested himself in matters of taxation and representation. His "Vindication of Conduct of the House of Representatives," published in 1762 became a source from which all the foremost arguments against parliamentary taxation were later drawn and the basis of the most important subsequent treatises on free speech both in America and France.

Was Social Leader  
Otis had, according to historians, a characteristic social and informal side as well as his judicial severity. He was, for instance, among those who, in the evening of the memorable day when John Hancock's vessel brought news of the repeal of the Stamp Act to Boston, kept open house on Beacon Hill. It was that night that John Hancock "gave a grand and elegant entertainment to the genteel people of the town, and there was erected in front of his house, which was manifestly illuminated, a stage for the exhibition of fireworks which were to answer those of the sons of liberty."

James Otis had a house, overlooking the Common, which was hung wide open to all who would come, and a newspaper of the time records "it was very pleasant to see the multitude of gentlemen and ladies who were continually passing from one place to another and adding thereby much to the brilliancy of the night." In March, 1765, John Hancock had been elected to the Board of Selectmen, thus filling an office in which an uncle of his had attained considerable prominence. It was at the next election that James Otis, together with John Hancock, Thomas Cushing and Samuel Adams, were all elected to the General Court.

## Peter Faneuil's Benefactions

It was in 1742 that Faneuil Hall was added to the few public buildings Boston then had. Peter Faneuil, descendant of the French Huguenots had come from La Rochelle and had taken up his residence in Boston in a manner and mode of living which had never been equaled in Boston. He established himself as the richest merchant in town and although he destroyed some idiosyncrasies that astonished the townsfolk he won their regard too as a public-spirited citizen who was anxious to benefit the town with his money.

The crowning act of his munificence was in the gift of Faneuil Hall, which he presented as a permanent memorial to the Huguenots in Boston. The original building burned, all but the walls, in January, 1765, and a second was immediately built upon the foundation. The work of restoration was done under the general supervision of Boston's most famous native architect, Charles Bulfinch, and the phrase that James Otis used in his dedicatory speech has clung to it down the years.

At the close of Otis's life it was the elder Adams who said in tribute to his brilliant career: "I never knew a man whose love for his country was so sincere . . . never one whose services, for any 10 years of his life, were so important or essential to the cause of his country as those of James Otis from 1760 to 1770."

Several Old Memorials  
There are several memorials to the service of Otis to Massachusetts. In the anteroom of the superintendent's offices at Mount Auburn there is the peculiarly striking statue by Thomas Crawford. It occupies a niche in company with statues of John Winthrop, John Adams and Joseph Story, and, as can be seen in the illustration, shows Otis a strong and valiant figure, not without something of Benjamin Clarm.

On the Senate Staircase Hall at the State House, there is a painting of Otis making his famous argument against the Writs of Assistance in the Old Town House. There is a tablet at the corner of the foot passage known as City Hall Avenue which reads: "On this site was the house of James Otis, the patriot, purchased by him in 1760. After the Revolution it was the residence of the Rev. James Freeman of King's Chapel."

It may be that on this bi-centennial of James Otis there are those who will take opportunity to pause a moment before statue or painting, table or boulder, and to remember the service he gave to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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AUSTRIAN CROWN  
NOW STABILIZEDPresent Economic Crisis  
Not Without Reassuring  
Aspects—Gold Standard

Special Cable  
GENEVA, Feb. 3.—In his twenty-fifth report covering the month of Dec. 15 to Jan. 15, Alfred Zimmermann, High Commissioner of the League of Nations for Austria, says that Austria is again in the midst of an economic crisis, but unlike the crisis of 1922, the situation is not without reassuring aspects. The stability of the crown is now assured, which will probably be put to a gold standard. After the introduction of the gold standard, a bill is to be submitted to Parliament for the introduction of gold balance sheets, which will probably be put to the tax on companies' profits, enabling firms to give a true picture of their situation and increase their dividends, with consequent prospect of attracting foreign capital.

Unemployment is serious. At the end of December there in receipt of relief numbered 154,000 and in the middle of January 175,000, the percentage being only equalled in Great Britain, which is not, however, like Austria, largely agricultural.

The difficulty is mainly one of finding markets, as the surrounding states have set up customs barriers in their attempt to attain economic independence, while social legislation has increased the cost of production in Austria more than among its competitors.

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can be obtained in the unfinished wood or finished to any scheme of decoration.  
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## TRUTH AND IDEALISM DECLARED BASIS OF PRESS'S PROSPERITY

Kent Cooper of Associated Press Tells Ohio Editors That  
Unbiased Reporting of World's News Has Been  
Great Educational Force

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 5.—A service of truth, coupled with an idealism, is responsible for the prosperity of newspapers of the world, Kent Cooper of New York, assistant general manager of The Associated Press, told newspaper publishers and editors at a meeting of the Associated Ohio editors here.

Describing the material side of newspapers, he said that truth stripped of bias had made the newspaper the tremendous practical success that it is today.

"Far more important than these visible evidences of the magnitude of the business is the idealism which made that magnitude possible," he said.

### Right and Justice

The newspaper had its inception in the desire for gain, the yearning for power as well as the wish to curb it, but finally it strove to aid in the incorporation of right and justice into the appraisal of human endeavor, he said.

"From that stage of inception it passed into an era where inventive genius created machinery and greatly magnified its opportunity. At the same time compulsory primary school education created almost a universal ability to read. A literate public brought about the enormous demand for newspapers, and inventive genius provided the machinery to supply the demand at an infinitesimal cost to the individual reader."

### Idealism and Practicality

He reviewed briefly the customs of some of the old-time editors and said they had an idealism and were able to clothe that idealism with a practicality that made it a substantial force in the business of collecting domestic and foreign news.

"With fortitude they embarked upon a co-operative endeavor to obtain this news and opposed themselves to a privately-owned organization which sold the news that comes from afar. These men have brought down to us of today the importance of accurate reporting. Their idealism made this business great, and it is our opportunity to follow them and keep it great."

"They held that the instrument that wielded the press of the country into a common method of presenting identically written dispatches sim-

## PLYMOUTH FOR FREE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

English Borough Votes 47 to  
29 to Extend Education

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Plymouth Town Council has decided by 47 to 29 votes to have free secondary and technical education. The proposal was introduced by the Conservative chairman of the education committee and was supported by both Conservative and Labor members. Two well-known Conservatives and the leader of the Liberal members were in opposition.

This is a notable advance toward free secondary education and constitutes a tangible counter-indication to certain signs which seemed to show that tendencies were working in the opposite direction. For only a few weeks ago the new president of the Board of Education expressed himself as being against the total abolition of fees, and a resolution passed at the recent conference of head masters of secondary schools almost unanimously committed that body to opposition to the movement.

The action of the Plymouth authority brings the number of local authorities who have abolished fees in their secondary schools up to 12. The total number of free secondary schools is now nearly 40. This is a considerable number in view of the comparative newness of the movement.

It must be remembered that the freeing of secondary school facilities to any considerable extent is a product of twentieth century thought. Every state-aided secondary school must now have a certain percentage of free places. The extent to which the movement has grown can be seen from the fact that whereas the number of free scholarships granted by local authorities in the year 1895 was only 2500, it is now well over 100,000.

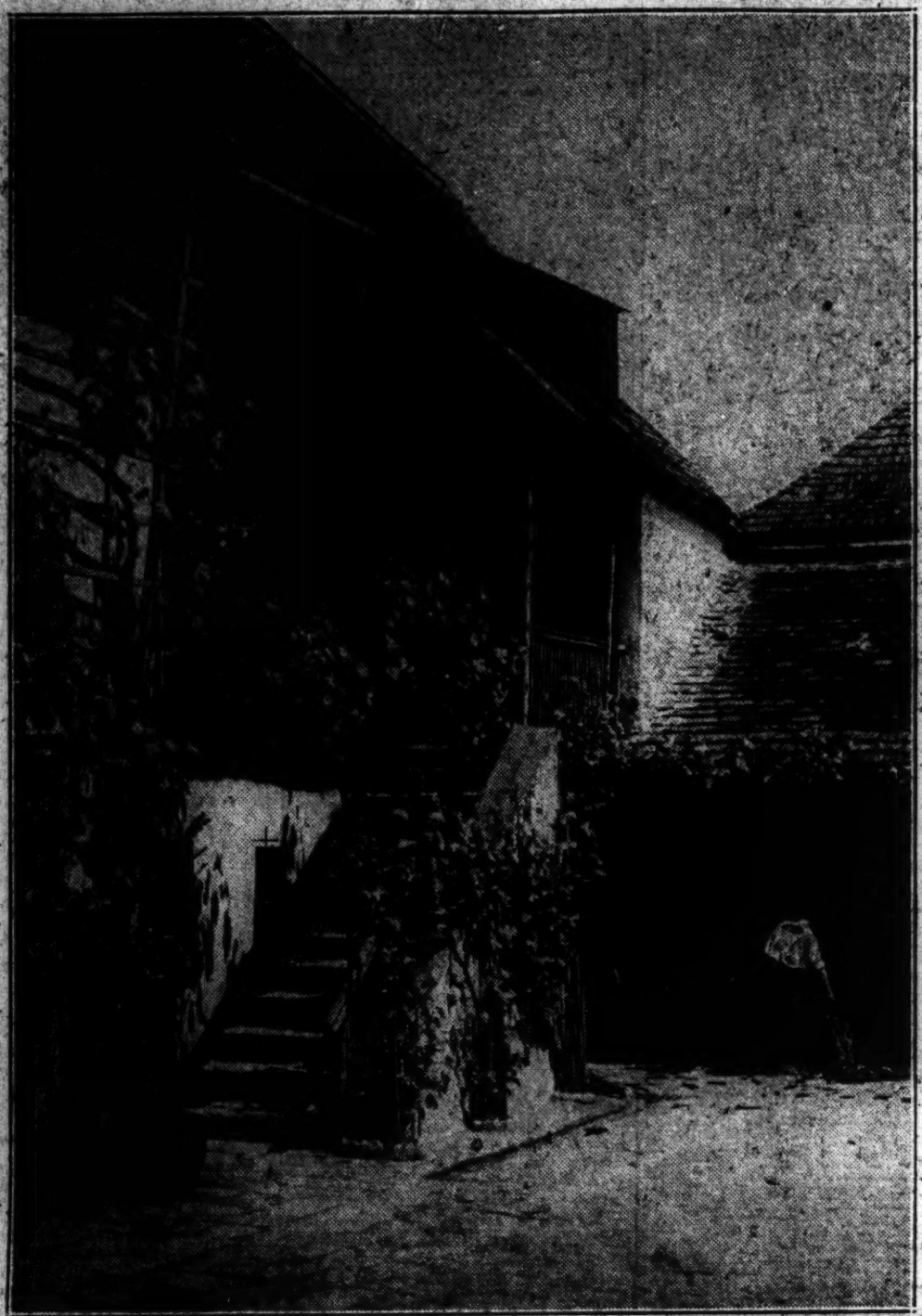
**SCOTLAND SHIPS LESS COAL**  
EDINBURGH, Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence).—The shipments of coal from Scottish ports during the past year show a great decline as compared with 1923. The figures being as follows: 1924, 13,466,364 tons; 1923, 18,481,250 tons. This represents a decrease of no less than 3,214,985 tons.

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A HOUSE WHERE BEETHOVEN WORKED IN HEILIGENSTADT, VIENNA

## Vienna Attracts Composers Today as It Did Yesterday

Maschni, Strauss, and Schöenberg Choose the City That  
Beethoven, Wagner, and Many Others Loved

Vienna. Special Correspondence  
PIETRO MASCHNI is spending the winter in Vienna. Richard Strauss lives at Mozartgasse 4. Arnold Schönberg has a dwelling in Mödling, not far from the city. Mas-

chni. Even Richard Strauss has come to be considered Viennese, particularly since "Rosenkavalier" and "Schlagobers," which both have Austrian themes. It is not, therefore, too much to question if Pietro Maschni will eventually make a permanent home here and write an Austrian "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Those who love music and who find their way to Vienna might pass less agreeable hours than those used wandering through the city to mark the quaint, or plain, or old, or new, houses where these composers lived. The list opens with Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, who was born in Salzburg but who wrote his chief operas in Vienna. "Figaro," "Don Juan," "Così fan tutte," and "The Magic Flute" are representative of these compositions. The houses in which he resided are for the most part in what is known as the baroque quarter, where staircases are dark, where the facades bear rolling and flourishing designs. He composed "Don Juan" at Kurrentgasse 5, and "Figaro" at Schulerstrasse 8. Mozart was a townman, loving the ways of a city, observing its citizens, mingling with its crowds.

Josef Haydn follows. He came to Vienna in 1765, and lived at Kohlmarkt 11 and later in what has since been named Haydnsgasse 19. Robert Schumann dwelt at Schötenstrasse 7a. He wrote the opera, "Genoveva," and the music to Lord Byron's "Manfred." Franz Schubert, an Austrian, came to Vienna in 1827. His songs are in the possession of most Austrian families. Christoph Willibald Gluck lived for a while at Wiedner Hauptstrasse 32. He was director of the Opera here from 1814-1824, and composed his "Orpheus" during this period. Albert Lortzing, whose "Tear and Zimmemann" is so much liked today, lived at Fleischmarkt 1 for some time. Karl Maria von Weber's home was at Grinzingergasse 10. His "Freischütz" is unfailingly popular here.

Beethoven's opera, "Fidelio," is only a small fragment of his compositions. Beethoven lived in many districts in Vienna, but he loved the fields and open country. The city is larger now than when he knew it. A charming old house in which he lived is that on the Pfarrplatz in Heiligenstadt; among other places is the building (still without an inscription over its door) which stands at "Trautsonsgasse 2. At another time, Beethoven and the Austrian dramatist, Franz Grillparzer, occupied the same quarters at Grinzingergasse 64.

Strauss, father and son, both famous, and both called both Viennese, have left a trail of tablets on houses where they dwell. The younger Strauss was known as "The Waltz King," and it was in the Bachmayerische Haus at Trautsonsgasse 54 that he wrote his "Blue Danube" waltz. He was living at Weiburggasse 2, when he married Jetty Treffls in 1862, and he stayed at another and earlier period in that inn known as the "White Wolf" by the banks of the Danube. These two men are not to be confused with Richard Strauss, who was born in Munich.

Josef Lanner is not generally so well remembered as the family of Strauss. Lanner was, however, a contemporary of the younger Strauss and established the "Lanner Quar-

ter." He lived at both Michaelerplatz 5 and at Gymnasiumstrasse 4. Otto Nicolai wrote "The Merry Widow" of Windsor. His abode in Vienna was at Wallburggasse 208.

Richard Wagner visited this city in 1852 and lived for a while at what is now Seilerstrasse 4. He shared with Richard Strauss a premier honors as a composer at the Vienna Opera today. The Russian, Anton Rubinstein, who wrote "The Children of the Meadow," stayed at Neuwaldgasse 56. Franz Liszt lived at the Schottenring, a small hotel close to the Schottenring; he visited Vienna in 1821. His teacher, Carl Czerny, dwelt at Am Peter 13 and also at Krugerstrasse 3. Johannes Brahms lived for a quarter century at Carlgasse 4, which no longer exists. The new Brahmsplatz is named in honor of this great composer. Hugo Wolf, finally, goes down in the musical hall of fame as the author of 366 songs.

The roll call is done. It is necessary to return to the question of today. And it is small wonder that the Viennese are looking forward to the pleasure of finding a more permanent home for Pietro Maschni than the Grand Hotel. A home is wanted where a plaque can later be placed, and where Maschni will write an Austrian opera.

## PRAGUE IS PLANNING GARDEN CITY SUBURB

Vinohrady Savings Bank Will  
Advance Half Building Cost

VIENNA, Jan. 18 (Special Correspondence).—The Czechs have found a novel scheme for the betterment of the housing situation, according to the organ of their Government, the Observer. The credit for the idea is given to a suburban bank of Prague, the Vinohrady Savings Bank.

This bank purposes the accomplishment of two things with its scheme, namely, the erection of houses and the encouragement of the saving of money through increased bank deposits. On the outskirts of Prague there are to be built 1000 four-room cottages "of the American type." It is intended to turn the area chosen for this into a "sort of small garden city." The houses are to cost from 30,000 to 35,000 crowns (roughly \$50 to \$55), and a saving is promised by the bank of 20 to 30 per cent, since this institution is to purchase its own raw materials, such as brick kilns and forests.

Half of the cost of the buildings is to be advanced by the bank at a charge of not more than 6 per cent interest, and for the second half of the amount the bank is making arrangements with an insurance company. The premiums with this insurance company will be about 3 per cent. The total annual cost, therefore, for each owner will be 3000 crowns (\$55) yearly, which includes a regular sinking fund contribution. The Vinohrady Savings Bank has made one wise stipulation, which requires the co-operation of the municipality. It is that the latter "shall undertake to extend the city street car lines, electric light, water, and other similar facilities to the proposed suburban garden city."

**SAN ANTONIO BUILDING BOOM**  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence).—A building program, totaling about \$11,000,000 is being launched in San Antonio, marking the biggest building movement in the history of the city, according to O. C. Hammond, executive secretary of the Real Estate Board. The bulk of the building is in hotels and apartments, theaters and office buildings.

## SENATE OF DANZIG HELPS FISHERMEN

DANZIG, Jan. 17 (Special Correspondence).—The position of the fishermen in the Danzig Free State is not particularly favorable just now. The catch is uncertain in quantity and quality, and not always profitable, while tools, nets, ship and engine parts are so expensive that few fishermen can afford improvements or replacements. As a result, many of the men, especially the younger ones, have abandoned fishing as a livelihood. Nevertheless, the industry still employs some 3000 fishermen, the greater part of whom weather the crisis by means of loans. The Senate, accordingly, on its last, and now on its new budget, set aside a loan relief fund for the fishermen, together amounting to 40,000 guilders.

## POLES HONOR AMERICAN

WARSAW, Feb. 4.—The Premier, Ladislas Grabski, gave a dinner last evening in honor of the American Minister, Alfred J. Pearson, and the legation staff, in celebration of the funding of Poland's debt to America. The heads of the Foreign Office and other ministries attended the function.

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## LITHUANIA TO ISSUE NEW SILVER COINAGE

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Following the letting of the contract for the new copper-aluminum coinage to a British firm, the Lithuanian Ministry of Finance has now invited tenders, both at home and abroad for the minting of the new silver coinage. The number of coins to be minted is 8,000,000, comprising 4,000,000 one-litas, 3,000,000 two-litas and 1,000,000 five-litas coins, the total weight being 34,210 kilograms.

The one-litas coins must contain 500 milligrams of pure silver, the two-litas coins 600 milligrams and the five-litas coins 750 milligrams. In the case of foreign firms, a government recommendation is required that the firm in question is reliable and able to carry out the work. It is intended to put the new silver coinage into circulation during the summer of 1925.

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## Architecture—Music—Theaters—Art News

## Dr. H. P. Berlage, Initiator of Holland's Modern Architecture

The Hague, Holland. Special Correspondence.

HOLLAND, said Dr. Berlage to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, stands at the head of the modern movement in architecture. This is not a chauvinistic opinion, he added, "it is a fact widely recognized." He did not say, and perhaps his innate modesty would have made him protest against the statement, that he was the initiator of this movement. However, the Amsterdam Stock Exchange on the Damrak stands as proof of the truth of this assertion.

Entering Amsterdam from the Central Station the big building of the brokers and jobbers is seen standing totally unlike any of its neighbors. In 1897, the Damrak consisted of the most part of houses more or less Dutch Renaissance of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in character. For the rest the houses were erected in a way that hardly could be called a style at all. In the midst of this confusion arose the simple, harmonious, and logical masses of Berlage's Beurs (as it is called in Dutch), with its angular lines, its symmetrical ornaments, and carefully chosen details.

This building, today generally accepted, was at the time it was built violently criticized. Gradually, however, the clamor subsided, and the present generation can hardly realize that the Beurs was once considered extraordinary and ugly. The harmonious lines of its masses, direct in their simplicity and conspicuous for their lack of superfluous ornamentation, have won a victory over those style-imitations which seek the adaptation of old styles to modern conceptions.

In the Amsterdam Beurs Berlage embodied his doctrine and published his architectural "declaration of independence." He proclaimed that the dominant note of modern architecture lay in the harmony of the structural masses evolved with regard to the purposes for which the building was intended. Every form and ornamentation, he held, which did not result directly from the structure itself must be eliminated. Consequently many curved lines were abolished, while square and cubic forms became the main lines to the building. Later Berlage has adhered more strictly to those ideas than he did

in the Beurs, which today he considers is not rigid enough. Faithfully and unwaveringly adhering to his ideals, he became the leader of a number of younger architects in Holland who at present are erecting extensions to the big cities and architectural monuments sometimes of a startling originality and audacity. This younger generation is striving after a new style that will express in a general way the ideals of this age. Here again Berlage's influence is felt. He believes that every epoch has its own style and that it is the architect's duty to externalize the consciousness of its time. Architecture seems often to have been slow to do so.

Modern times, our architect says, are marked by the phenomenal development of industries, and building construction has consequently undergone a change in materials. The rock and marble used 2000 years ago are at present largely replaced by concrete, and steel constructions. To erect a modern bank edifice in a Greek style means being out of key with the age, a bank being an essentially modern institution, requiring its own form of expression. Also, modern materials need other constructions and outlines than those employed in rearing a Greek temple.

On these lines Berlage has recently planned the building for First Church of Christ, Scientist, which will be erected during 1925 in the Zorghvild Park, The Hague. It will be the first church building of this denomination to be erected in Holland, and also the first work of this kind undertaken by Dr. Berlage. Discussing the interesting undertaking with the writer, the architect said that in planning a home for a modern Christian movement, old church motives and traditions were irrelevant. This fact made the proposition so much the more attractive. He had come to the conclusion that the chief requirements for the interior were a hall, destined for the services, dignified, quiet, restful, and harmonious, in which from every seat the readers could be easily seen and heard. The hall will seat about 700. For windows he called for crystal, a kind of glass brick in different colors will be used. These will be placed in the walls, mainly in horizontal lines, without window arrangements, giving a singularly charming light effect. The use of these bricks for windows on such a large scale is quite new. The hall

and yet nothing more vital can be imagined than the conception we heard, with the feeling that for the first time in many years the true voice of Brahm's was speaking through this medium. "Technic was a means to a glorious end, achieved with a minimum of perceptible effort. The first part of the program was devoted to a miscellany of four pieces: Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture; Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz"; a novel, Strauss's "Wedding of the Doves"; and the finale to "Das Rheingold." The Strauss selection was a rather clever bit of writing, probably a satire on something or other, although we are not informed on the matter. It has a great deal to do with the cooling of doves, rather neatly imitated, and this is perhaps the most effective piece of orchestration in the whole score.

The Wagner excerpt was, in most particulars, the best played selection of the four, somewhat more subdued, and consequently less forceful than we have been accustomed to. Liszt's contribution was well played. The Beethoven overture, precise and forceful, hardly measured up to its innate dramatic quality. This was the last concert before the orchestra departed for its three weeks' winter tour east and south. One of the finest chamber music concerts heard here for many years was given in the university concert series by an ensemble consisting of Bauer, piano; Teris, viola; Huberman, violin, and Salmond, cello.

On the following evening F. Mellus Christiansen appeared with his St. Olaf choir in their annual concert and once more made a profound impression. Dr. Christiansen has the best balanced body of singers he has ever presented.

Minneapolis Hears Flesch in the Brahms Concerto

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence)—The center of interest for the symphony concert last evening shifted from its usual norm to a performance of Brahms' violin concerto by Carl Flesch, who was making his debut before a Minneapolis audience. This work is a prodigious undertaking for both orchestra and soloist, approximately 50 minutes of concentrated emotional, poetic and intellectual effort, that was magnificently carried through.

Mr. Flesch has the faculty of building up in the minutest detail compositions calling for just such qualities of heart and thought as this concerto. There is symmetry and boldness without harshness in every line. If there are audacities in the work they were softened out of existence.

narrow at the side of the readers' farmhouse in Drenthe, a mansion in platform, allowing attention to be concentrated on this platform. The organ will be placed above the readers' seats at the base of the tower. The Sunday School will have a capacity of 250. Although the building is rectangular, the tasteful and skillful application of proportions secures a charming and interesting effect.



The Stock Exchange, Amsterdam, Designed by Dr. H. P. Berlage.

trade exchange in Amsterdam, a Gelderland, an office building in London (Wm. H. Miller & Co., a branch of the great Dutch merchant house), and other works. Berlage studied for three years in Zürich, and has traveled in Europe and the United States. Some years ago the Delft technological university conferred upon him the title of doctor honoris causa.

stitute, assumed his duties in Kansas City last September. The local art institute a few years ago had less than 100 students. It was inadequately housed, and its work and value were little known or appreciated even in its home city. Today, enrollment at the institute has increased about sixfold. A commodious, five-story building near the center of the city, on Armour Boulevard, is used. Exhibitions there last year attracted 50,000 persons, compared with a total of less than 10,000 visitors a year only four years ago. Even the enlarged facilities of the institute have been outgrown, and those who have it in charge are beginning to look forward to the day when a magnificent building, properly equipped and conveniently located, may be possible. Much of the credit for growth of the institute goes to J. C. Nichols, the president.

Mr. Holland said in an interview: "Art should not be thought of as a collection of pictures or sculpture. Art is something practical, related to the everyday affairs of life. It is for that reason that we are ambitious for a larger building and increased facilities for training in art in Kansas City. The value of design in commercial fields is immense and is just beginning to be appreciated."

Here is a copper vase. The value of the copper in it is only a few cents. But give it this artistic design and it becomes worth several hundred dollars. Here in Missouri and other parts of the southwest there is an abundance of clay. In the ground it is worth nothing; but it may be made worth hundreds or thousands of dollars, depending only on the degree of excellence of design applied to it. Kansas City is in the center of a hardwood district. But this raw material is not turned to account here. It should be manufactured into works of art, into things of beauty that would touch intimately the daily lives of thousands of persons.

"We want to make the idea current that art has to do with the kind of furniture used in the home or the office, with architecture, with automobiles, with the kind of clothes

one wears or the utensils that are used in cooking. The ancients, particularly the Greeks, decorated many of the articles they used in their daily lives. The Chinese decorated artistically the same kind of objects. Why, take this ancient Chinese jar. It is inexpensive in construction, yet it is beautiful, artistic. Think, in contrast, of the ugly kitchen utensils used in America. Why should these be made beautiful, so that they might help to give joy and satisfaction to housework? Pictures and sculpture have a high cultural value. They are phases of art which need to be known and

cultivated. But there is still a greater, even a cultural, value, in more practical things. We need to cultivate good taste in respect to all the objects that enter into daily living.

"There is significance in the statement of Charles M. Schwab recently that the value of things we produce in America will in the future depend upon quality rather than quantity. The United States as a young nation naturally was concerned with the value of things we produce. But we must and will change that. The long standing misconception of art as something separate from the practical is one reason art has not been patronized in America as it should have been. The average business man has felt, and sometimes feels still, that art does not mean anything to him; hence he cannot see why he should support it.

"But the fact that an institute, such as we now have in Kansas City, is maintained by men and women who live here is evidence that the people do appreciate and desire art in the fullest sense of the term. And there is still more evidence of the same thing in the growing prospect of a still larger institute and collection of art treasures."

Mr. Holland explained that monthly exhibitions of paintings and other works are held at the institute, there being no space at present for continuous exhibits. An art library at the institute, consisting at present of more than 500 volumes, has been established by Mrs. J. F. Downing of Kansas City. Additions constantly are being made to this library.

## The Art Institute of Kansas City

Kansas City, Jan. 26. Special Correspondence.

RAPID growth of the Kansas City Art Institute is associated, in the opinion of R. A. Holland, director, with changing ideas of art in America and with the prospect of enlarged attention to the utilitarian phases of art, particularly in the southwest. Mr. Holland, a former director of the St. Louis Art In-



The Stock Exchange, Amsterdam, Designed by Dr. H. P. Berlage.

stitute, assumed his duties in Kansas City last September. The local art institute a few years ago had less than 100 students. It was inadequately housed, and its work and value were little known or appreciated even in its home city. Today, enrollment at the institute has increased about sixfold. A commodious, five-story building near the center of the city, on Armour Boulevard, is used. Exhibitions there last year attracted 50,000 persons, compared with a total of less than 10,000 visitors a year only four years ago. Even the enlarged facilities of the institute have been outgrown, and those who have it in charge are beginning to look forward to the day when a magnificent building, properly equipped and conveniently located, may be possible. Much of the credit for growth of the institute goes to J. C. Nichols, the president.

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Here is a copper vase. The value of the copper in it is only a few cents. But give it this artistic design and it becomes worth several hundred dollars. Here in Missouri and other parts of the southwest there is an abundance of clay. In the ground it is worth nothing; but it may be made worth hundreds or thousands of dollars, depending only on the degree of excellence of design applied to it. Kansas City is in the center of a hardwood district. But this raw material is not turned to account here. It should be manufactured into works of art, into things of beauty that would touch intimately the daily lives of thousands of persons.

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"But the fact that an institute, such as we now have in Kansas City, is maintained by men and women who live here is evidence that the people do appreciate and desire art in the fullest sense of the term. And there is still more evidence of the same thing in the growing prospect of a still larger institute and collection of art treasures."

Mr. Holland explained that monthly exhibitions of paintings and other works are held at the institute, there being no space at present for continuous exhibits. An art library at the institute, consisting at present of more than 500 volumes, has been established by Mrs. J. F. Downing of Kansas City. Additions constantly are being made to this library.

## Recent Accessions at Metropolitan Museum

Special from Monitor Bureau.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3. VERY little while the Metropolitan Museum of Art presents a new array of accessions and rearrangements for public consideration. There is apparently no letting well enough alone at this famous repository of art, and with the rapidly rising standards of modern museumship the task of arrangement becomes more and more exacting. The department of English furniture has benefited by the removal of the Italian Gothic and Renaissance art to the new galleries near the Morgan wing and now occupies the three rooms adjoining the gallery of special exhibitions directly to the south.

These new English galleries have been apportioned according to period and make possible for the first time any adequate showing of the museum's possessions in this quarter. The first room is devoted to the household arts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Against a series of the tapestries which were made in the Tudor and Stuart periods, the most of all the sumptuous "Rushbrooke" bed with its canopied top and side hangings. The second room, arranged with alcoves and done in tones of green, holds the Queen Anne and Chippendale furniture. A portion of the room is done in green and gilt paneling after the manner of Abraham Swan. A rare Chippendale table from the Marsden J. Perry collection has the place of honor. The third gallery, done in white and gray, is used for the Adam, Heppelwhite, and Sheraton productions. On the left wall is a Sheraton bed with hangings of old purple Toile de Jouy.

A great rarity in the way of an original sheet of studies in chalk by Michelangelo comes to the museum from the collection of A. de Beruete of Madrid. This sheet, done on both sides, is concerned with the master's design for the Libyan Sibyl in his ceiling fresco for the Sistine Chapel in Rome. Red chalk was used for these drawings, which were made when he was about 35 years old and at the height of his powers. The principal figure is carefully finished, save for the hair, and on the outskirts of the page are further studies of hands, feet, of centers. The reverse of the sheet is occupied with a study for the legs, with a second study of the right knee. This lovely little document ranks with the famous sheet of Michelangelo studies in the Oxford Museum.

Further accessions are the Renaissance bronzes that come as a gift from Ogden Mills, prominent among which is the small bronze statuette, by Giovanni Bologna, of a woman drying herself. A remarkable collection of American silver, paintings, and prints comes to the museum through the bequest of Charles Allen Mann, many of which are now installed in the new American wing of the museum. The silver is of the eighteenth century and is notable for its high quality and historical

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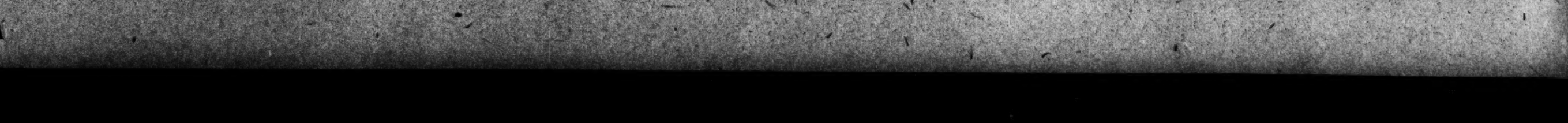
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Various Methods in General Reading

EVERY man who is known to deal with books in a professional way is sure to be asked sooner or later how he knows what to read. It is well for him, when this question is put, to have a ready answer. Some really helpful counsel. For this question is not frivolous. It often expresses a need, and it is put to the right person. He is well aware that the need of definite reading is not less in his field than in others but greater. He is likely to understand, indeed, that our age has no greater intellectual obligation than that of opening paths and routes through the almost impenetrable jungle of literature which has grown up during the last four hundred years. He sees that the world of books is even now, with all our libraries and bibliographers, scholars, and reviewers steadily at work, little better than a wilderness. Many promising paths lead into this tropical forest of literature, but when they have gone a little ways, they ramify, split in all directions, and disappear just when we need them most. Thus we are left bewildered by multiplicity. The few great roads which have been behind the million little ones. Left to our own devices, we read wildly in circles, trying to make ourselves believe that if we cover a sufficient acreage of paper and print, we are somehow, if only by chance, including a few books that are worth reading.

The professional reader has been lost so many times in this wood that he no longer believes in the existence of any road that will take one quite through. And there is this odd thing to be observed in him, that he rather prefers to break his own trail. He has grown accustomed to being lost, and when he comes across a path already blazed, he is likely to shun it as a wild animal might. In other words, he leaves the direction of his own course to what often looks like mere caprice. He may have tried a dozen methods of reading, but he has abandoned them all for one reason or another and he can tell you more about their defects than about their merits.

Whether it is possible to defend this attitude or not I am not quite sure, for the reason that it happens to be my own. Doubtless I could find something to say for it, as one always can for his personal predilections, but I should not like to say in saying it whether I was defending a good cause or merely trying to make the worse appear the better reason. The question which is asked of the professional reader is a serious one, and deserves a serious reply. By way of answer, one may at least describe the different methods he has tried and found wanting, even though he cannot give any one of them the stamp of emphatic approval. In order to avoid the tone of personal confession, which might be a little humiliating before he completes the tale of his literary misadventures, one does well to throw his remarks into the descriptive rather than the narrative form.

Possibly the simplest method of all, he might say, "is that of the professional reader, to master a book, when a deficiency is met."

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subject, small or great—to read up everything of any importance that has ever been written on that topic, ignoring meanwhile all the other subjects of books as completely as if they did not exist. He finds a bibliography, or writes to a newspaper for a reading list on his subject—astronomy or horse-shoeing, as the case may be—and then sets to work at once with the author whose name comes first alphabetically. By this device the mighty world of literature is shrunken to manageable size. He knows at every minute just where he is; he can estimate his progress to a nicety as he ticks off title after title. One great merit of this system is the steadily growing sense of mastery it gives one. Suppose, for example, that one has chosen such a subject as the postal systems of Madagascar. I should think that after a few months of hard reading one ought to feel himself an authority in that field. Meanwhile, of course, there are postal systems elsewhere in the world, some of which are even more important than that of Madagascar, and in addition to postal systems in general there are postal systems of considerable interest and importance. But he must not think of them. To get the unquestionable values out of his method he must close his eyes to about one hundred million books for every one he reads. Well, there are a great many people who use something like this method, and I think they are among the happiest readers in the world, if not among the wisest.

"Next to this plan in simplicity and in the satisfaction to be derived is the method of confining oneself to some list of the world's best books. Many such lists have been compiled during the last fifty years, and each of them has something to recommend it. If one puts them all together and reads carefully every book mentioned in any one of them, he may certainly feel that he has seen the 'show places' of literature. Such a plan does not provide concentration, like the first, but it does set up a sort of dike against the flood of books, it prevents waste of time upon the sea and the third rate. Best of all, perhaps, it gives the reader that sense of progress which we mentioned in speaking of the first method. And yet, I want my opinion, I cannot praise this sort of reading without reserve. You must understand that I am a mere nomad in my own book travels, and estimate what I say accordingly. It seems to me that this method of reading is a bit like a man who has to have his own experiences, make their own mistakes, do their own sifting, and to discover for themselves what are the best hundred books. I cannot help feeling that they are right, for I too find that reading is an adventure rather than as a personally conducted tour.

"The same criticism may be brought against most of the other methods of reading. Every one of them is usually so far apart that they do not hamper you just in the lower reaches of the Amazon, you seem to be sailing on the open sea. Yet the historical outline almost inevitably becomes a tyrant rather than a companion—pilot who charts the course without consulting its passengers. And the boundaries set up by language and race and epoch, though they may not be hampering, are too artificial. One should feel free to read Plato or Emerson in immediate succession.

"There are some other classes of persons who read what they are told to read, though with less attention to continuity. Here belongs the reader who watches the reviews and chooses the books he reads, praised in them. I think of nothing to say in favor of this kind of willing slavery. It seems to be based upon a naive trust in the intelligence, industry, and good faith of reviewers which my own experience both in the reading and in writing of reviews does not permit me to share. Of course I admit that reviews are indispensable from several points of view, including the author's, the publisher's, and I am sorry to say the reviewer's. I know, furthermore, that even the reader may occasionally get something valuable from them, when they are well done. A good review, I think, should tell us what a book is about, what it contains, and whether it is worthy of serious attention. Further than that it should not attempt to go. Most of what passes for criticism just now is literary gossip or exchange of literary opinion and prejudice. I do not see, therefore, how we are to set it much above the book-talk, irresponsible and disjointed, to be heard at almost any dinner table.

"And this brings me to the last class of those who read what they are told, the men and women who choose their books at the dictation of society. These people would never read a book, but I was not considering 'the thing' and 'the man' but sure that their idle turning of leaves for conversational purposes ought to be called reading. Certainly it is not a method of reading, and it has no bearing upon our question.

course there is some time. However short, in which he is free to choose, and it is about that time that you inquire, I always find it somewhat disheartening to look back over a week of my reading. A week ago I was engaged upon a certain book of Plato's Republic. An hour or so of this brought me to a passage so strikingly like a passage in Emerson that I got down the Concord essayist to read his Circles. Halfway through this essay I was reminded of an important paragraph in Aristotle, who led me a dance through Wordsworth and then to Goethe. The German poet took me to Winkelmann, at whom I never think without being reminded of Walter Pater's essay which first introduced him to me. I re-read that essay and then glanced at Gaston de Latour and Marius the Epicurean, until finally I came to Pater's Plato and Platonism, with which I am still engaged. This is a rough sketch of the week's reading, although I should have mentioned in addition a little excursion into Keats and a dip into Anatole France. You see that Pater's book on Plato brings me back to a position not very remote from that at which I started, but that is only chance. And there you have a fairly representative week of my reading. I don't defend it at all, except in saying that at least I have had a good time. Any one can see that this is not the way to build up scholarship, but if you wanted that you would not be asking my advice.

"But now, if you want to know what I think is the best method of reading ever devised, I can give a definite answer. James Russell Lowell told us, you remember, about the method he used, and he advised us all to choose some one really great writer—Homer, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe—and determine to know him thoroughly. He made clear what he meant by thorough knowledge—not merely our chosen master's own words but those of all the writers upon whom he rested and whom he influenced. Of course there is no place to stop. Lowell himself chose Dante, and he found that to know this great poet he had to know the Middle Ages, and that to know them he had to know both the ancient and the modern worlds. Dante was merely his focus of attention, a constant point of reference and of measurement. Partly by virtue of this method Lowell became one of the best read men of modern times. His method is more readily applicable to literary studies than to other kinds, but I think it could be adjusted to almost any need. It is, at any rate, the best method I know, and I sometimes wish that I could practice it myself."

## Dekkers: Cliff: South Devon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Purple and russet-brown, the heather and the bracken  
Gleam in the clear September sunlight.  
High against the paling eastern sky:  
Boldly sweeps the headland  
Down to meet the sea's swift change.  
Blue and green and fringed white:  
Slips draw home and land gulls  
circle in the twilight evening.  
Underneath the sunlit sunset height.  
And men toward their feet their faces  
From cruel rage and scanty nets and fields  
And thank the God who in His  
stranger wisdom  
Has granted them instead things  
unthought store:  
Thy height to raise their backs from  
stooping,  
Thy peace to take within their  
cottage door.  
B. Todd-Jones.

## The Tahitian Night

Gleaming like golden nuggets against a cloth of black velvet, the great yellow stars of the South Seas have burst forth close upon the fading of the short tropical twilight. They find a million reflections in the still water of the lagoon, untroubled even by a zephyr. The dark shapes of the schooners at their moorings loom shadowy and elusive. Snatches of song float from deck to deck across the harbor, re-echoed from the quayside. An outcrier from a paddler comes from the sea, and its occupants are chanting in song, and its occupants are chanting in song, and its occupants are chanting in song.

The still air is heavy with perfume into which occasionally penetrate the pungent odor of the aprilled in bags about the wharf. Along the gently curving grass covered quay the great pandanus trees lower their branches almost to the ground, bending tenderly as if to caress their mother earth. Through the heavy shade lights twinkle from the toy-like houses, and out of every shadow comes a sweetly murmured Tahitian song, or a scarcely less melodious ripple of laughter. White-clothed forms sit here and there among the trees, and words of French or Tahitian sound across the water to friends in the canoes upon the lagoon. And above all, idly and slumberous, sounds the deep-toned rumble of the never-ceasing surf upon the distant coral reef.

By and by a flare of light appears above majestic Mount Diaadem, crown of the islands. The moon, almost once the great moon of the South Seas, appears, to throw across the lagoon a path of golden radiance, to fling back the shadows from the green hillsides, and to filter down upon the flower-covered roofs of the town in drippings of silver and gold. As if to welcome its glory, the bursts of song attain a higher pitch, and their lingering cadences float over the harbor, finding echo among the deep-laden canoes. The music reminds of the Grand Canal at Venice on a May night; the content of all things in nature suggests the peace of Capri in springtime, and the care-free joy is that of Naples on a festival evening. Of such as all these is the Tahitian night.

## A City Out of the Arabian Nights

FOR a pen made of pearl and emerald, of turquoise and amethyst, a pen made of the jeweled East, that knew the golden tongue of the Arabian Nights, to tell of Mar-el-Kahira, which the world calls Cairo! "He who hath not seen Cairo," runs the saying, "hath not seen the world; it is all gold." From a palace, indeed, Cairo was made; it is a medieval city. Down its narrow streets with their overhanging houses, carved and colored, strange and lovely, the world wanders. From the north and from the west they come, from the soft south and from the east itself: the French, the British, the American; the Arab and the Turk, the Beduin, the Sudanese. There, too, are the vendors with their goods; the animals, the patient donkeys and the stately camels; a motley scene, all jumbled together. Along the roadway are the shops, like those in the Arabian Nights, from which Amina bought so many things with names that sing: at one place "lemon, citron, orange, myrtle, sweet basil, lilac, yessamine"; at another "sweet-scented waters, cloves, musk . . . ambergris." And everywhere are the mosques, with their delicate tracery fretted against the blueless of sky, straight and slender. Mar-el-Kahira: city of the Saracens, medieval city of the East, whose beauty and glamour is its heritage.

## Hospitality

I was told while in Syria that in America money could be picked up everywhere. That was not true. But I found that . . . better things than money—knowledge, freedom, self-reliance, order, cleanliness, sovereign human rights, self-government, and all that these great accomplishments imply—can be picked up everywhere in America by whosoever earnestly seeks them.

## First Crocus

I think you came to find the sun Godly through a violet door.  
Wondering, once the thing was done,  
No one had thought of it before!  
—Grace Hazard Conkling, in "Ship's Log."

## Erhöhung

Wir lesen in den Psalmen: "Erhöhung kommt weder vom Anfang noch vom Niedergang noch vom Mittag. Sondern Gott ist Richter, der diesen erhebt und jenen erniedrigt" (engl. Bibel). Wahre Erhöhung ist ein Vor- oder Hinaufdrücken, und ist immer das Ergebnis rechten Denkens. Das Leben nach rechtem Fortschritt wohnt jedem geistlichen Menschen Gedanken inne. "Viel, die sich nach einem weiteren Feste der Betätigung und der Wirklichkeit und nach größerer finanzieller Unabhängigkeit und Sicherheit sehnen, werden das Betrachten der Frage der Erhöhung im Zusammenhang mit der Laufbahn des Mose viel überlegen und Hellen. Infolge einer überreichten Handlung, die Mose bei dem Versuch, einem seiner verfolgten israelitischen Brüder auf menschliche Art Gerechtigkeit zu verschaffen, beginnt, verlor er seine became und geistliche Stellung am Hofe des Pharao und musste nach Midian fliehen, wo er jahrelang demütig, Jethro, Herden weidete und über die Frage von Gesetz und Recht nachdachte. Nach dieser Zeit war sein Denken geklärt und geläutert, und es befand sich in einem solchen geistlichen Gleichgewichtszustand, dass er imstande war, das Wunder des brennenden aber nicht verzehrten Busches am Berge Horeb zu sehen und die Stimme Gottes zu hören. Während es ihm nicht gelang, war, durch menschliche Anstrengung zu helfen, sollte er nun dadurch, dass er seinen menschlichen Willen ganz dem göttlichen unterordnete, der Führer und Befreier des ganzen ebräischen Volks werden.

Die geistliche Einsicht, die Mose befehligen hat, den brennenden Busch zu sehen, sollte zu dem Punkte erhöht werden, wo eine "Volkenkunde des Tages" und eine "Forschung des Nachts" die Sinnbilder der göttlichen Führung werden sollten, die allen, die er führte, erkennbar waren. Im wahren Fortschritt muss der Sinn von persönlicher Macht und Geltung der Erkenntnis untergeordnet werden, dass alle Macht Gott angehört, und dass das Menschen rechte Tätigkeit im Widerspiegeln dieser Macht besteht, nicht in der Ausübung des ungesteuerten menschlichen Willens. Auf Seite 356 von "Miscellaneous Writings" sagt uns Mrs. Eddy: "Man kann nie emporkommen, solange man nicht in der eigenen Achtung gesunken ist. Demut ist Brennpunkt und Primus zum Verständnis des Gemüts-Hellens; sie ist erforderlich, um unser Lehrbuch zu verstehen; sie ist unentbehrlich zum persönlichen Wachstum, und sie weist auf den vorgeschobenen Weg ihres göttlichen Prinzips und ihrer Betätigungsweg hin." Der wissenschaftliche Fortschritt kommt durch das bestimmte Bemühen und Ueben, die irdige Art des Denkens zurückzuweisen. Auf Seite 332 desselben Buchs sagt Mrs. Eddy: "Vermeiden, falsches Annehmen, Leidensdenk, keine Fiktionen des Gemüts, sondern Eigenschaften des Irrtums." Der Verfasser erinnert sich an den mentalen Kampf eines kleinen Knaben, der sich bemühte, eine Gewohnheit, der er entwachsen war, abzulegen. Er war zwei Jahre alt, und man hatte ihm gesagt, dass nur kleine Kinder weinen. Als er dann, wieder mit Tränen über seinen Kummer kämpfte, sagte er nachdrücklich und wiederholt zu sich selbst: "Nur kleine Kinder weinen!"

The robin on my lawn  
He was the first to tell  
How, in the frozen dawn,  
This miracle befell.  
Waking the meadows white  
With hoar, the frost-road  
Aglow with splintered light,  
And ice where water flowed:  
Till, when the low sun drank  
The milky mist that cloak  
Hunger and chilled back,  
The winter world awoke  
To hear the feeble bleat  
Of lambs on downland farms:  
A blackbird whistled sweet:  
Old beeches moved their arms  
Into a mellow hush:  
Aerial newly born:  
And I alone, agaze,  
Stood waiting for the dawn  
To break in blossom white,  
Or burst in a green flame.  
So, in a single night,  
Fair February came.  
Bliding my life to sing  
Or whisper their surprise,  
With all the joy of spring  
And morning in her eye."  
—Francis Brett Young.

## An Italian Boyhood

The hamlet where I was born on January 20, 1894, is comprised of a small group of stone houses near Introdocca, and not very far from the old walled city of Sulmona. Introdocca nestles at the head of a beautiful valley whose soft green is walled in by the great blue barrens of Monte Majella. The mother mountain looms to the east of us and receives the full splendor of the dawn. We are proud to call ourselves the sons of the majestic Majella. And our race, the ancient Samnites, is said to have sprung from those sunny altitudes and spread their power over all Italy, making even Rome tremble.

Few roads run to this quiet land, and the old traditions have never entirely died out there. Below the town is the garden of Ovid with wild roses and cool springs, and above is an ancient castle that in summer is fantastically crowned with mingling flights of wild pigeons that take care of their younglings on its towered heights. In the valley beyond are finely cultivated fields dotted with the ruins of Italica, the capital of fierce Samnium. . . . Introdocca is a beautiful town, nature appears to have spared it, and it is a lovely sight. The people are very quiet and extremely peaceful. When good seasons are with us, the valley is happy and the sturdy peasants walk joyfully to work in the early morning, and sing in harmony with the heaven-soaring larks. . . . And in the evenings after a hard day's toil, they will stay out late in the moonlight, and the nightingales sing. And in spite of having heard them so often, these peasants' interest and desire to hear them again seem to be ceaseless. . . . But my boyhood was not all play, and very early I knew what work was.

Still there were dreams for me. A poem of mine which was printed long afterward may perhaps give an idea of the region and light surrounding me:

## February in England

The robin on my lawn  
He was the first to tell  
How, in the frozen dawn,  
This miracle befell.  
Waking the meadows white  
With hoar, the frost-road  
Aglow with splintered light,  
And ice where water flowed:  
Till, when the low sun drank  
The milky mist that cloak  
Hunger and chilled back,  
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## Promotion

WE READ in Psalms: "Promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. But God is the judge; he putteth down one, and setteth up another." True promotion is a moving forward or upward, and is always the result of right thinking. A desire for proper progress is inherent in normal human thought.

To the many who long for a wider field of activity and usefulness, and for greater financial independence and security, there is much instruction and healing to be gained from a study of the subject of promotion in connection with the career of Moses. Through a rash act, committed in an attempt to administer justice humanely in behalf of one of his persecuted fellow Israelites, he lost his position of ease and security at Pharaoh's court, and was forced to flee into Midian, where for many years he humbly tended Jethro's flock and contemplated the Jewish's law and justice. At the end of this time his thought was humbled and purified to a state of spiritual poise where he was enabled to behold the phenomenon of the burning but unconsumed bush on Mount Horeb, and to hear the voice of God. Whereas he had failed with human effort to help, now, through yielding his human will wholly to the divine, he was to become the leader and deliverer of the whole Hebrew people.

The spiritual insight which had enabled Moses to see the burning bush was to be increased to the point where a "pillar of . . . cloud by day" and a "pillar of fire by night" were to become the symbols of divine guidance, perceptible to all those whom he was leading. For true progress a sense of personal power and authority must be subordinated to the knowledge that all power is of God, and that man's correct activity is in reflecting that power, not in the exercise of the unguided human will. On page 356 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy tells us: "One can never go up, until one has gone down in his own esteem. Humility is less and prisms to the understanding of Mind-healing; it must be had to understand personal growth, and points out the chart of true divine Principle and rule of practice." Scientific progress comes through definite effort and exercise in rejection

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# CALIFORNIA IS A FACTOR IN OIL DECLINE

Mid-Continent Only Field  
to Show an Increased  
Output in 1924

Crude oil production in the United States declined 51,142,000 barrels in 1924, California being the largest factor in causing this reduction. Due to the discovery of many new pools, production in the mid-continent field increased, but not enough to offset the decline in other sections.

The mid-continent district was the only one which showed an increase in production in 1924 compared with the previous year.

Reduction in the California output was a natural sequence to the enormous flood of oil yielded by the Los Angeles basin pools in 1923. The drop in the yield of this pool was the largest contribution to California's decline of 32,115,000 barrels last year from the state's record production of 284,640,000 in 1923, or something over 13 per cent.

The yield from numerous pools in Kansas, Oklahoma, north and central Texas, north Louisiana, and parts of Arkansas, which make up the mid-continent district, was 268,729,000 barrels last year, an increase of 20,309,000 over 1923.

Oklahoma's Large Gain

About half this gain came in Oklahoma, which produced 170,395,000 barrels last in 1923 and 1924, an increase of 16,925,000 in 1924. Kansas gained 23,000 barrels to 25,434,000; Texas, outside the Gulf coast, 1,160,000 barrels to 1,518,000. The accompanying table shows, by districts, the estimated production in barrels of crude oil in 1924, and actual figures for 1923.

District	1924	1923
California	270,000,000	284,640,000
Mid-continent	268,729,000	248,420,000
Gulf coast	1,518,000	1,160,000
Other districts	12,710,000	11,800,000
Total	551,957,000	546,020,000

Light Oil Yield Less

One of the most important points in the tabulation is that everywhere in the United States except the mid-continent pool, production of light gravity crude oil decreased. The Gulf coast district, which decreased 5,200,000 barrels, yields a grade of crude oil desirable mainly for lubricating oils.

Recalling the havoc in gasoline prices in 1923, caused by the flood of light oil from California, the big decline in light oil producing fields last year is of the utmost importance.

Eliminating the drop in Gulf coast, insofar as it applies to gasoline, there were 51,764,000 barrels less light oil produced in 1924 than in 1923.

Allowing for the gain in mid-continent, the net decline in light gravity crude production was 1,645,000 barrels from 1923. All but a slight part of California's 1924 decline was in light oil.

Market Position Strengthened

It is this condition, plus recent declines in mid-continent and particularly the Gulf coast pool, which is helping to bring about the unusually strong situation in the crude oil and refined oil markets.

The decline in California production has proved another factor in the strengthening of the market.

Special shipments of California oil to ports where there are only a small part of their total output, California refiners are making a big effort to sell for their own domestic and foreign markets.

A new element is extremely cold weather in Oklahoma and other parts of the mid-continent which decreased production.

Government figures for December production gave mid-continent an average of 97,000 barrels daily, a decline of 44,000 from November figures.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans..... Boston New York  
Outside..... 1/2% 1/2%  
Year money..... 1/2% 1/2%  
Customers' loans..... 1/2% 1/2%  
Federal reserve bank..... 1/2% 1/2%

Bar silver in New York 32 1/2  
Bar silver in London 32 1/2  
Mexican dollars..... 16 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Settlements..... \$100,000,000  
New York..... \$100,000,000  
Boston..... \$100,000,000  
Philadelphia..... \$100,000,000  
St. Louis..... \$100,000,000  
Chicago..... \$100,000,000  
San Francisco..... \$100,000,000  
Portland..... \$100,000,000  
Seattle..... \$100,000,000  
Denver..... \$100,000,000  
Salt Lake City..... \$100,000,000  
San Antonio..... \$100,000,000  
Dallas..... \$100,000,000  
Houston..... \$100,000,000  
New Orleans..... \$100,000,000  
Mobile..... \$100,000,000  
Savannah..... \$100,000,000  
Wilmington..... \$100,000,000  
Richmond..... \$100,000,000  
Norfolk..... \$100,000,000  
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Wilmington..... \$100,000,000  
Richmond..... \$100,000,000  
Norfolk..... \$100,000,000  
Baltimore..... \$100,000,000  
Washington..... \$100,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchange rates are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Country	Current	Previous
France	16.15	16.15
Germany	1.15	1.15
Italy	1.15	1.15
Spain	1.15	1.15
Sweden	1.15	1.15
Norway	1.15	1.15
Denmark	1.15	1.15
Belgium	1.15	1.15
Netherlands	1.15	1.15
Switzerland	1.15	1.15
Austria	1.15	1.15
Czechoslovakia	1.15	1.15
Poland	1.15	1.15
Yugoslavia	1.15	1.15
Romania	1.15	1.15
Greece	1.15	1.15
Turkey	1.15	1.15
Japan	1.15	1.15
China	1.15	1.15
Hong Kong	1.15	1.15
India	1.15	1.15
Philippines	1.15	1.15
Manila	1.15	1.15
Cebu	1.15	1.15
London	1.15	1.15
Paris	1.15	1.15
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## ADVERTISEMENTS BY COUNTRIES AND CITIES

OREGON A. C. VS.  
ITS STATE RIVAL  
If Aggies Win Feb. 7 They  
Will Probably Maintain  
the Lead in Coast Race

## PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE BASEBALL RESULTS

Team	W.	L.	Pct.	Runs
Oregon A. C.	10	4	.714	100
Washington State	9	5	.643	95
Oregon	8	6	.571	85
Washington State	7	7	.500	75
Idaho	6	8	.429	65

## SEPARATE STANDING OF MONTANA

Team	W.	L.	Pct.	Runs
Montana	10	4	.714	100
Idaho	9	5	.643	95
Washington State	8	6	.571	85
Oregon	7	7	.500	75
Oregon A. C.	6	8	.429	65

MISSOULA, Idaho, Feb. 5 (Special).—If Oregon Agricultural College can vanquish its state rival, University of Oregon, in their first basketball game, Saturday, the Aggies probably will maintain their leadership of the Pacific Coast Conference title race. However, should the Aggies drop this game, University of Washington might tie for the Pacific Coast title by defeating Seattle College of Washington and University of Idaho at Seattle, Saturday and Monday, which is regarded as a possibility.

Having won four of its five conference games, Oregon A. C. appears a favorite in the Oregon battle. The Aggies, using their famous man-to-man defense, and playing a waiting game, defeated Montana, 24 to 22, last Friday, on their home floor. Oregon has a balanced record of one win against Montana, 23 to 20, and one loss to Washington, 23 to 23. The Montana games and scores are not counted in its opponents' percentage column. Following Saturday's game, the Pacific Coast Conference, Washington won two victories during the last week, one against Montana, 27 to 20, and the other a surprising win over Oregon, last Saturday, at Eugene, Ore.

Two Pacific Coast teams, Idaho and Washington State, are questionable factors in the Conference as yet. Each has played only two games. W. S. C. starts its trip round the Conference circuit Saturday, playing at games in eight days, three of them with the Pacific Coast leaders. Since the time of the Pacific Coast Conference, the W. S. C. Cougars have been put through strenuous work on offensive play by their coach, J. P. Bohrer, who is pointing out the main line of the Washington game Saturday.

Idaho opens its coast trip against Washington at Eugene on Monday. Although Idaho occupies the cellar position in Conference standings, it is not entirely out of the race. Its poor showing on Saturday, Feb. 3, against the W. S. C. Cougars, was due to lack of variety in its play, as four of the five first-string men are playing their first game for the season. They lost their game with W. S. C. by a single point in the last three minutes of play. However, O. A. C. should win from Idaho next Wednesday as the Aggies have a smoother running and experienced scoring machine and are playing on their home floor.

Oregon Team's Record.—The W. S. C. Cougars' games with Oregon and O. A. C. next Monday and Tuesday at Eugene and Corvallis, Ore., may be closely contested, but both Oregon teams have the advantage as indicated by victories in previous games. Out of the six games played, the team has won five. Pacific Coast leaders will charge and indications will point to the contestants in the final game of the conference.

WEST POINT WINS EASILY.—WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The United States Naval Academy basketball team easily defeated Catholic University, here, last night, 42 to 24.

Navy defeats North Carolina.—ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 5.—The United States Naval Academy defeated University of North Carolina at basketball last night, 40 to 20.

MAKES HIS DEBUT AS COACH.—JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 5.—H. H. Haskins, football star of the University of Mississippi, has been named as coach of the University of Mississippi eleven for 1932.

PERCY HAMBLBY GIVES REPLICAS OF TROPHY.—TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 5 (Special).—It was announced that Percy Hamblby, former president of the Toronto St. Patrick's N. H. L. team, has offered the league and the other has been accepted, a replica of the Dr. Hart trophy for the most valuable player in the league selected at the end of the season by a jury of sport writers around the circuit.

Last year Dr. Hart's trophy was awarded to a player in the most valuable player in the league with the stipulation that it must be won three times to become the possession of any individual player. Frank Nighbor was selected last year and will be the first to receive a replica.

THE DIARY OF STUBS, OUR DOG.—It was announced that Percy Hamblby, former president of the Toronto St. Patrick's N. H. L. team, has offered the league and the other has been accepted, a replica of the Dr. Hart trophy for the most valuable player in the league selected at the end of the season by a jury of sport writers around the circuit.

NURMI BREAKS  
ANOTHER MARK  
Batters 4000-Yard Record Held  
By Alfred Shrubbs

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5 (Special).—Paavo Nurmi, remarkable Finnish runner, broke the 4000-yard mark at the stadium of the Newark A. C. when he passed the 4000-yard mark of his 11-mile race, last night, Feb. 4, by breaking the mark set by Alfred Shrubbs of England more than a decade ago. The Finnish Olympic star, who is now in training for the full distance set by William Pittman of the Finnish-American A. C. at the Western Union games in New York, broke the mark by running 15 2-3 miles faster than Shrubbs' record.

Running easily without any apparent effort to break marks, Nurmi lapped the 4000-yard mark, which was set by Alfred Shrubbs of England more than a decade ago. The Finnish Olympic star, who is now in training for the full distance set by William Pittman of the Finnish-American A. C. at the Western Union games in New York, broke the mark by running 15 2-3 miles faster than Shrubbs' record.

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## Classified Advertisements

## STATES AND CITIES

# New Super-Power Station Soon to Be Heard on the Air

## Giant Station Will Transmit From Deerfield— Studio Located in Wrigley Building, Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5 (Special).—A new radio superstation, one of the largest and most elaborate ever built, will go on the air from Chicago shortly to broadcast coast-to-coast and international programs. It was announced today by the Radio-Phone Broadcasting Corporation, which has been formed by several prominent Chicagoans to operate the station.

The station, to be known as "WRT" in the Wrigley Building, will possess 5000 watts power, and, inclusive of equipment, will cost more than \$300,000, according to George E. Carlson, general manager. Mr. Carlson is a former Commissioner of Electricity of the city of Chicago.

Work on the studios, to occupy 6000 square feet of floor space on the first floor of the Wrigley Building, has been started and negotiations are being completed for erecting the towers and power plant near Deerfield, about 25 miles from Chicago on the Waukegan Road.

William Hale Thompson, former Mayor of Chicago, is president of the operating corporation. U. J. Hermann, vice-president, H. H. Miller, treasurer, and J. H. Kiehl, secretary. Programs will include entertainment, religious, patriotic, and educational features, according to Mr. Thompson. The slogan of the station will be "Broadcast Chicago." Every effort will be made to keep the programs of general national interest, and arrangements are being made to procure a staff of nationally known artists and obtain performers from all parts of the country.

Mr. Carlson, who will have charge of building the station, including the studio, explained that the tower location at Deerfield was selected following tests that show transmission is exceptionally good from that point.

and will be operated by remote control by wire from the studio in the Wrigley Building. A Spanish language broadcast will be made from the towers to house the power plant and provide living quarters for the operators. This building will include a power room, transmitting room, control room, shops, garage, reception room and patio besides the living, dining and sleeping rooms. About 25 men will be housed in the power plant.

An idea of the size and completeness in construction of the plant may be gained by the fact that the towers will be built at the foot of the Waukegan Road, about 25 miles from Chicago on the Waukegan Road.

Equipment used and the location of the towers, away from the large city, will be in the vicinity of the towers and power plant near Deerfield, about 25 miles from Chicago on the Waukegan Road.

Programs will open in the morning with reveille, simultaneous to raising the flag over the Wrigley tower. In the studio, the station will sign off at 2 a. m. daily with the pipe organ playing "America," this to be followed by taps.

The wavelength and opening date of the station will be announced in a few days. The station was originally proposed as the opening, but this date was discarded, owing to a delay in the completion of the apparatus.

# Grand Duke Boris Unusual Radioacter

New York, Feb. 5. **T**HOUSANDS of radio fans have decided that the Grand Duke Boris is worth adjusting the dial in case he appears before the "talks" again. He made his radio debut at WOR last night in a broadcast on the occasion of his arrival in America.

His impromptu performance was more or less spontaneous but the radio fans talked about today were his pronunciation of the name of the station as if it were a word for armed strike between nations. His "radio" debut was a success, however, and he was heard on the air for a long time. He expressed the opinion that the radio would make for international peace.

# NEED FOR GOOD PANEL MATERIAL IS DISCUSSED

## Satisfactory Composition Must Resist Tendency to Warp or Chip

Amateurs and even themselves more or less confused when they read of the electrical properties of any of a half-dozen materials proposed for insulation service on their radio receivers. They will find that each of these materials is praised for some certain quality, and will end by feeling that if one could use all of them at the same time he would have the ideal substance for all purposes.

What the amateur needs to know is which one material will give him the best and most lasting service. Probably the best way for him to discover this material is to find out what the great makers of really dependable radio sets are using. These manufacturers make their reputations on their output, and cannot afford to make mistakes. More than this, they are making thousands of sets each week, so they have every opportunity of learning by experience.

These manufacturers have tested practically every material available and, by the process of elimination, have discarded all but one. They demand a material that must give satisfactory service. This material must not warp or chip; it must not sag with moderate heat; it must not suffer from "cold flow" under pressure of the solder.

The material must not break from a fall or drilling or the handling that it receives during the assembly of the receiver. It must not lose its luster or become discolored in service. Finally, it must not undergo chemical changes that cause gradual deterioration in its electrical properties.

Manufacturers have been forced to discard many insulating materials because they do not stand up to the life of radio sets equipped with these materials. In short, they have in most instances adopted the phenolic condensation products, more generally known under the trade name of Bakelite, either in laminated or molded form, and these are being used almost universally.

The amateur can do no better than to imitate the manufacturers. His will thus be profiting by their experience and experiments and will obtain equipment for his radio set that will be satisfactory in every way.

**ROXY'S BANTERING  
WILL STILL GO ON**

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—"Roxy" announced today for a group of singers radioacting every Sunday night from a Broadway motion picture theater, will not be subjected to any restraint by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in its future programs.

At the request of the telephone company, through whose station the programs are radioacted, "Roxy" on Sunday night omitted his usual bantering. A storm of protest by radio listeners followed. The trade name of Bakelite, either in laminated or molded form, and these are being used almost universally.

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**HONG KONG TO HAVE  
NEW RADIO STATION**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Representatives of the colonial government of Hong Kong have announced that the local government intends to erect a radio station in the near future, according to a report received by the Department of Commerce. The station will be erected principally for the distribution of typhoon and police warnings and matters of public interest. It is stated that later musical programs may be arranged.

It is said that with the Government having charge of the station the expense would be cut to a minimum and the license fee will be low. It is stated that the new station will probably have 150 kilowatts power and will transmit on a 250 to 350 meter wavelength, but that has not yet been definitely decided upon.

I have a single circuit receiver with one set of coils and a vacuum tube. I would like to have a receiver which would give me the best results with a single set of coils and a vacuum tube. I would like to have a receiver which would give me the best results with a single set of coils and a vacuum tube.

**BRUNER'S RADIO  
CALL BOOK**

Universal Radio Time Table

Take the time of the world as the standard for the time of the world. Take the time of the world as the standard for the time of the world. Take the time of the world as the standard for the time of the world.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

When the British Government decided, early in January, to appoint a commission to inquire into the situation caused by the Clydebank rent strike and evictions, it seemed that at last a way might be opened for a settlement of a dispute which has become more and more intractable. The house factors, or professional agents, have declared that they will not suspend the evictions, for which they hold decrees from the court, and the officials of the tenants' association have retorted by intimating that they will not appoint a representative to the commission while the evictions continue.

The Secretary for Scotland, Sir John Gilmour, is not likely to see his peace effort rendered futile if he can help it, and it is expected that pressure will be put on the factors so that the inquiry of the commission may take place under conditions of truce. The commission is to be a businesslike body, consisting of only three persons, a judge of the Court of Session and two representatives to be chosen by the factors and tenants, respectively. Its terms of reference are limited to the administration of the Rents Restriction acts in the Clydebank district and to proposals for the amendment of the acts in the light of the exceptional experience of their operation in Clydebank.

The situation which has developed during two years of acute social strife is an intricate one. It will be remembered that, in the legislation which safeguarded the rights of the tenants of houses in Great Britain in relation to the housing shortage, it was provided that, a prescribed form of notice having been given, the tenants became liable to pay an increase in rent up to 40 per cent.

In the Clydebank district the tenants, following sporadic "strikes" against the payment of the increase, succeeded in establishing the illegality of the notices, owing to the fact that in drafting them the factors had committed technical errors. In the Clyde town, it should be understood, the usual personal relations between landlords and tenants rarely exist, the management of the houses being relegated to the factors, who regard their duties from a strictly commercial standpoint.

Hence, there is no sentiment in the transactions between factors and tenants, and the latter, having obtained a legal advantage, pressed it home ruthlessly. Pending further legal proceedings, the pre-war rents were re-established, and some tenants continued to pay these, less a weekly deduction for recoupment of the increase that had been paid up to that time. Others declined to pay any rent at all until the arrears of the increase had been accounted for, and in the case of the less scrupulous this refusal became a habit which persisted long after the question of the increase had been disposed of.

This state of affairs led the factors to move in two ways. They appealed to the higher court with the object of gaining permission to amend the rent increase notices, so that, if successful, they could claim arrears from the tenants. A decision has just been given against them on this matter. They are, therefore, faced with the fact not only that new notices must be issued but also that this act will imply legally the abandonment of all claim to the arrears of the increase. How serious this is for the house owners is indicated by the fact that the estimate of the total net loss on the increase so far is £100,000, and that the total unpaid rent amounts to £300,000.

On the other hand, the attitude of the factors, and the decision a few months ago to enforce the eviction policy, has created a vindictive feeling among the tenants. Scenes of violence occur at the evictions, which have been reduced to a farce by the fact that as soon as the sheriff's officers have gone the neighboring tenants break open the sealed doors and restore the evicted occupants. The factors now threaten costly legal proceedings to make this "trespass" impossible.

The Tenants' Association has also adopted a policy of resistance to payment of any increase on pre-war rents under any circumstances, on the ground that, owing to low wages and unemployment, it is not possible to pay higher rents and in any way attend to other necessary expenditures. Labor leaders who have studied the problem on the spot do not agree that Clydebank should claim this special treatment, and it is significant that Mr. David Kirkwood, who at the beginning of the dispute was a strong advocate of the rent strike and war on the factors, has latterly been active in efforts to promote a settlement.

It is hoped, therefore, that if the initial difficulty of appointing the commission can be surmounted, and if evictions are suspended during the inquiry, tempers may cool to such an extent that it will be possible for the commission to come to an agreement that will be acceptable to both parties.

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after the Hampton-Tuskegee Institute, and to achieve in their educational work among the Negroes of the south. It is upon such results, already demonstrated, that the Hampton-Tuskegee joint committee bases its campaign to raise \$5,000,000 for continuing and extending the work of these institutions.

The underlying idea of the Hampton-Tuskegee "gospel" is to encourage the owning of land and improved homes through systematic industry and thrift, with the aid of practical instruction on the ground. Each graduate is designed to become a missionary in some needy field, there to start local institutions patterned

after the Hampton-Tuskegee Institute, and to achieve in their educational work among the Negroes of the south. It is upon such results, already demonstrated, that the Hampton-Tuskegee joint committee bases its campaign to raise \$5,000,000 for continuing and extending the work of these institutions.

Such "outposts" have been planted in numerous Negro communities in the south, and the favorable results which have uniformly followed—in increased land holdings, property ownership, crop production, and good citizenship—gradually have won them the cordial welcome and co-operation of the local officials in those communities. Moreover, the United States Government and every southern state, according to the committee, are now supporting the Hampton-Tuskegee plan by active co-operation and to some extent by money appropriations.

The present campaign for permanent endowment funds will extend to Dec. 31, 1925. When it is realized that one-tenth of America's population is composed of Negroes, that the great mass of them are in dire need of education and means of self-improvement, the want of which has contributed to produce, in the words of Chief Justice Taft, "one of the gravest questions that has ever presented itself to the American people," and that wherever the Hampton-Tuskegee system has been planted the race conflict in that locality has virtually disappeared, the importance of this campaign cannot but be clearly understood, and its success therefore assured.

Of how many presidents of the United States since the Civil War might it be said that their writings, official or otherwise, could be published as true contributions to literature? Roosevelt, of course. His restless and protean nature lends itself to celebration as athlete, soldier, politician and man of letters, equally at home in writing of Norse sagas and of life on a western cattle ranch. But there we stop—until Woodrow Wilson is reached. Grant's Memoirs had perhaps a wider sale than all the books of any other President, but their interest attached to the personal views set forth, not to their literary quality. Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Taft—men of intellectual ability and scholarly attainments without exception, and in some instances true statesmen—were all destitute of that peculiar quality of vision and expression which denotes the literary man.

The encyclopedic Bartlett recognizes Cleveland by quoting his famous phrase about "innocuous desuetude"; Hayes with the apothegm—too often reversed by politicians—"He serves his party best who serves his country best"; and Grant with "Unconditional surrender." "Let us have peace," and "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." With these, and a few other brief non-literary excerpts, this diligent seeker after quotable phrases dismissed America's post-war presidents—both Wilson and Roosevelt having been living at the time of issuance of the latest edition and therefore having been outside of consideration.

More than any man who ever occupied the White House, perhaps more than any who ever hopefully aspired to such a tenancy, Woodrow Wilson was the "scholar in politics." Publication, and above all successful publication, is not, of course, an essential of scholarship. Many an intellectual flower is born to bluish unseen. But to be a literary man implies the publication of literary works and their acceptance (in some degree by those capable of appreciating and judging literature. Of all America's presidents, Roosevelt and Wilson alone were capable of sustaining this test. It was the one trait these two had in common, if we except a sincere patriotism.

How great a part of Woodrow Wilson's intellectual life took the form of writing for publication, the long list of his books shows. How enduring they may prove, time alone will demonstrate. A certain factious importance will always attach to a History of the United States, and a Life of George Washington by one who himself became President. Without this contributory support it is doubtful whether either of these works of Wilson would long survive in the consciousness of the reading public. And it is, of course, only because he was a great President at a critical moment in the Nation's history that a monumental collection of his public papers is now being published by the Harpers, under the editorship of Ray Stannard Baker and Prof. William E. Dodd.

The title, "Public Papers," is given an inclusiveness broad enough to cover a sophomore contribution to the Nassau Literary Magazine written when the future President was twenty-one years old, and the speech in which thirty-five years later he accepted the Democratic nomination for President of the United States. The first paper was a eulogy of Bismarck and his part in the erection of the German Empire. The scope of the two volumes now published does not include the later papers in which Woodrow Wilson chronicled the steps which ended in the overthrow of the Bismarckian edifice. They do, however, include such widely diverse topics as "Mr. Gladstone," "The Puritan," "Politics," "The Rights of the Jews," and "What Jefferson Would Do." In the main they deal with the philosophies of education and of government. The politically wise in scanning these volumes will wonder that one who had written so much and so positively could ever have been nominated for the Presidency.

Perhaps it was because Mr. Wilson was always an idealist, and the American people are essentially idealistic. In a notable address, "The Bible and Progress," delivered in Denver in 1911, we find this tribute to the ideal, in the vision of the poet:

I have found more true politics in the poets of the English-speaking race than I have ever found in all the formal treatises on political science. There is more of the spirit of our own institutions in a few lines of Tennyson than in all the textbooks on government put together:

A nation with the rulers and the ruled,  
Some sense of duty, something of a faith,  
Some reverence for the laws themselves have made,  
Some patient force in changing them when we will,  
Some civil march-music from against the crowd.

Can you doubt, then, that the nearly self-helping spirit of the nation's idealism is better than in those few lines of Tennyson, which are the heart of the nation's idealism?

passions, an guard against being caught unaware by their own sudden impulses and by getting their impulse upon life in sharp-edged institutions, some reverence for the laws themselves have made, some patience, not passion, to change them when they will, some civil march-music from against the crowd.

The education, it is true, was nonpolitical. But the speaker was the Governor of New Jersey, then actively engaged in the contest for the nomination for the Presidency. To few public men at so strenuous a moment in their careers would it have occurred to turn aside from the game of politics to scan the poets in search of political truth. And perhaps to still fewer would be given that insight which would have led them to close a great oration with this appeal:

America was born a Christian nation. America was born to exemplify that devotion to the elements of righteousness which are derived from the revelations of Holy Scripture.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have a very simple thing to ask of you. I ask of every man and woman in this audience that from this night on they will realize that part of the destiny of America lies in their daily perusal of this great book of revelations—that if they would see America free and pure they will make their own spirits free and pure by this baptism of the Holy Scripture.

In those states where the experiment has been tried, it has been shown to the satisfaction of all concerned that the great majority of automobile owners are as generous as they are just in paying their way. They have unprotestingly complied with all reasonable regulations which seek to impose upon them the duty of providing and maintaining the smooth highways without which much of the pleasure derived from the operation of their cars would be lost. But beyond this, wherever it has been attempted to impose additional burdens upon the motorists, as such, there has been quick and commendable protest. The automobile owners insist that under the taxing system which applies to all citizens alike they are assessed proportionately, and that a hardship is worked upon them when it is sought to divert funds ostensibly collected for the upkeep of roads and streets to other public purposes.

In the main this protest is defensible and logical. It is true, however, that the automobile owners and drivers have contributed more than all others to the traffic problem in the cities and, in some places, in the country. For the regulation of this traffic additional police and constables have been provided, and in some cities separate courts have been set up for the trial and disposition of cases which never would arise but for the congestions caused by heavy automobile traffic. There are, likewise, other expenses of administration chargeable directly to the owners and users of cars, but most of these are paid, probably, by the direct primary charge made for registration, even in those states where that fee is virtually nominal.

What is said of automobile owners and users in general, however, is not applicable in every community to the operators of automobile trucks and the increasingly large number of automobile busses now in use. These, it is pretty generally agreed, are not paying anything like their just proportion of the cost of maintaining highways and bridges, or even of repairing the damage done by their own vehicles. With this realization comes the inescapable conviction that only by the imposition of an excise tax upon the gasoline consumed by all cars, in addition to a nominal fee for registration, which will also provide for administration, can the burden be placed where it belongs.

Governor Fuller of Massachusetts recently expressed himself as committed to such a plan. He points out the fact that the gasoline consumed by a motor vehicle is an accurate measure of the car's use of the highways, as it reflects both the weight of the vehicle and the mileage run. In that Governor's own State, at the last election, such a method of taxation was defeated by the people, by referendum. But the significant observation has been made that it was the non-users, rather than the users of cars, who voted against the imposition of a gasoline excise tax. Perhaps those who had no car hoped that the day would come when they might own one, and that they believed it wise to make provision for such a contingency. As reasonably it may be presumed that the average car owner realized that in voting for the excise measure he was approving an equitable and altogether just plan. The only assurance he asks is that the returns from such taxation be applied, honestly and fairly, to the uses specified. This is reasonable, and such assurance should be forthcoming.

## Editorial Notes

It is a tremendous responsibility which Brig-Gen. Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air in the recent British Labor Government, placed upon Great Britain and the United States when he declared in Philadelphia recently that these two countries, by the exercise of their extraordinary economic power, can bring about world peace. "If the two great English-speaking powers say to Europe, in substance, 'You shall have nothing for war,' he is quoted as saying, 'the future peace of Europe is assured.' And his argument sounds reasonable. There is one point in this connection, however, which should not be forgotten: that certain mental qualities are the real determining factors of war or peace. If hatred is allowed to smolder in the hearts of the nations, war is inevitable, no matter what combination be established to prevent it. Whereas, if brotherly love be fostered and selfishness be cultivated, there will be no need for combinations, for there will be no war to prevent.

"New lamps for old," was the cry of the peddler who succeeded in obtaining Aladdin's lamp from the princess; and while the Pullman company is not providing new safety razor blades for old ones, it is, according to recent information, arranging that on its latest cars there shall be a receptacle into which the old blades may be dropped when they are no longer wanted by their owners. The very least that the traveling public can do will be to co-operate whole-heartedly with the company in its effort to avoid the hazards which have so long been associated with these insidious little articles.

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

By A. L. Loomis

A few days ago there appeared in the London Times an article by a well-known American journalist giving his impressions, after a journey of 20,000 miles in search of the opinions of the average voter of the American electorate. He said that, apart from campaign issues, two questions were uppermost in the plain citizen's mind—peace and liquor. It was not very clear what he meant. But it appeared that by peace he meant not real to establish world peace but the desire to be left alone and of all the complicated perplexities of the outside world, and by liquor he meant, I suspect, the desire to be left alone between the inflexibility of the Volstead Act and the lax practice of a considerable number of eminent and respectable citizens.

Whether the wandering student of public opinion was right in his impressions or not, it is impossible to judge from here. But his diagnosis arouses some interesting reflections on the difference in attitude toward two of the great world problems of the time, in the New and the Old Worlds.

Peace undoubtedly loomed very large in the thought of the elector in the recent elections in Great Britain and Germany, and in the May elections in France. But no Europeans, not even the British who over and over in history have tried isolation, believe that it is possible to attain peace by endeavoring to avoid all entanglements with the tempestuous world outside.

The nations of Europe are far more sundered from their neighbors by traditional mistrust, suspicions, and fears, by language, race, and religion, than are the peoples of the New World. But geography, history, their innumerable political and economic contacts with Asia and Africa; to say nothing of the Americas, and the everyday evidence of steam, electricity, and the aeroplane, have convinced them that peace will come through international co-operation and in no other way.

That is why European thought about peace centers around such institutions as the League of Nations, the International Labor Office, and unofficial international societies of every sort and kind. Peace may differ and do differ vehemently about what the form and obligations of such international organizations should be. But there are no two opinions concerning the question as to whether, if there is to be lasting peace in the world, it will come through international organization or through some other means. Peace is a world problem, and, just as a water-tight compartment of its own.

For various reasons, principally the war of creeds, Western civilization has lost sight of the old idea of the unity of Christendom and the brotherhood of all mankind. It may do lip service to it in after-dinner oratory, but in fact Christian humanity has divided itself, and is still divided, into fiercely national units, thinking almost entirely of themselves. That is a primary cause of war in the modern world, and the nations can hardly be expected to enjoy peace until they can bring their own national desires and action into organic subordination to the welfare of humanity as a whole.

When we consider the electoral attitude toward liquor, however, we see an almost exact reversal of position. One of America's greatest contributions toward world progress in recent years has been her determined effort to overcome the alcoholic menace. But the careful weighing of all the probabilities of all the probabilities and a "scientific" rather than an instinctive commander. Nobody, of course, will ever settle the dispute. Admiral Beatty will always be able to point to the "might have been," and Admiral Jellicoe to the fact that his strategy ended in the victory of the Allies.

Nation or any similar organization demanding the co-operation of other nations in the enforcement of prohibition. The anti-alcohol sentiment, however, has made much headway in Europe. The campaign is only in its infancy on the Continent, apart from Scandinavia. And in Great Britain, where it is active but by no means yet in a majority, it is opposed by an intensive campaign on the part of the liquor interests which are strongly backed by the Conservative Party organization, and to a less extent in the Labor organization.

Whether Europe will ever come to prohibition or not is a question much debated. But manifestly prohibition is only possible when there is a large and persistent majority of the adult population in favor of it. It is not a reform which a minority can be taught to impose on a majority or which can be enforced except where public opinion is overwhelmingly behind it. The United States only came to national prohibition after fifty years of experimenting with temperance reform.

The alcohol reform has not advanced beyond the temperance stage in Europe, and in the last elections it did not figure as a prominent issue anywhere. And that is the difficulty which American prohibitionists will find. It is not illegal to manufacture and sell alcohol in Europe, and even if some governments were willing to forbid direct export to prohibition countries, it would be utterly ineffective because the unscrupulous citizens who indulge in bootlegging would simply ship to other countries and dispense from there. If prohibition is to be finally effective there must be, it would seem, co-operation for enforcement among all nations.

The truth is that all great reforms today require international co-operation. Peace and liquor, whatever the voters of the United States, of Great Britain or France may think about them, are world problems and require world solutions. Such world solutions do not yet appear practicable. Meanwhile the enthusiasts for world organization for peace must continue their work without the active co-operation of the United States, and the enthusiasts for world organization for temperance must carry on without the active co-operation of the rest of the world.

The old controversy about the battle of Jutland has been stirred up again by a book from the pen of Admiral Bacon, vehemently attacking the "Beatty" legend. Naval men everywhere are always divided into two schools. The one thinks that Admiral Jellicoe threw away through excessive caution the opportunity of winning the greatest battle in naval history, after Admiral Beatty had handed the German fleet up to him on a hot plate. The other thinks that Admiral Jellicoe did exactly the right thing, that if mist had not intervened the German fleet would have been destroyed, and that if he had followed Beatty's example most of the British fleet would have been sunk by torpedoes getting into action. The curious thing in this controversy is largely a matter of psychology, rather than strategy. People take sides largely according to whether they are primarily "thinkers" or "doers." The Beattyites are those who admire courage, reckless dash, and the sheer fighting qualities in their leaders. The Jellicoeites, on the other hand, are those who prize careful weighing of all the probabilities and a "scientific" rather than an instinctive commander. Nobody, of course, will ever settle the dispute. Admiral Beatty will always be able to point to the "might have been," and Admiral Jellicoe to the fact that his strategy ended in the victory of the Allies.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts of opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "But Where Are the Nine?"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

"But where are the nine?" is the Scriptural question that springs to my mind as I read your recent editorial entitled, "Philanthropy or Social Readjustment?" For every American millionaire who recognizes his personal obligation to society by making large gifts for education or charity, there are not nine who neglect to do so.

During the year 1923, according to authoritative statistics, 85 out of every 100 families in the United States received less than \$2000; 15 out of the 100 received from \$2000 to \$5000, and the remaining 8 out of the 100 received 50 per cent of the total income of 100,000,000 people.

I wonder what percentage of this 2 per cent, or 2,000,000 people, gave "large amounts for education or charity." Is not the ruling one in the land, who is altogether too high? Is it not because large benefactions on the part of millionaires are so rare that the press considers them "news" and is thus willing to give them publicity?

Another question arises also: How do benefactions from those who have enriched themselves by the existing economic-industrial system affect organized education and charity? Will they tend to temper the tone and modify the content of education to meet the approval of those who hold the purse-strings of the Nation? May not the expediency of securing financial aid through the maintenance of the "status quo" tend to blind the vision of education to that much-to-be-desired event, the brotherhood of the Golden Rule, wherein "justice rolls on as a flood and right as a rushing stream?"

As to their effect upon organized charity, to the degree that they encourage social workers to invest their funds in the cause of poverty, disease, and destitution they will be a blessing; otherwise, the opposite. Prevention is better than remedy, but more costly. It often necessitates radical readjustment in the direction of more equal opportunity.

With all due respect and gratitude to the few generous gentlemen who elect to meet a tithe of their social obligation rather than place unearned, hence undesired, wealth and power in the hands of their heirs, I cannot banish the idea that the primary demand of our day is that men and women of wealth, whether of money, talent, or other power, consecrate themselves sacrificially to the task of transforming the present-day semi-pagan civilization into one much more consistent with the teachings of Jesus.

Social, industrial, economic and moral readjustments must be effected, until there has been evolved an economic order in which credit will be under public rather than private control, property held in made subservient to personality; an industrial system in which service rather than profit is the dominating motive; a community conducted on the family order, instead of being a conglomerate of divisive sects, petty parties, and autocratic cliques; and a national order in which the policy of international co-operation supplants the policy of either petty or imperialist nationalism. "Philanthropy or social readjustment?"

A. E. T.

### "Ireland's Opportunity"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Recently there have appeared in the Monitor two letters in criticism of the Monitor's "Ireland's Opportunity." Your correspondent, "E. H. P.," calls misleadingly your statement that most Protestants are sympathizers with Ulster, and practically all Roman Catholics are Southern sympathizers. That statement is far from misleading and sums up in a few words the situation in Ireland.

May I say that it is a well-known fact by those who know that the Irish question is now and has always been a religious one. Ulster, through its tried and trusted leaders, has declared that it will not allow itself to be ruled by a Roman Catholic government sitting in Dublin. This can be verified by consulting newspaper files. This attitude has been maintained consistently by the Ulster people ever since there was a Home Rule question. They declare that Ulster is not justified in that attitude? One can only picture the condition of England today and the home of a province of Roman Catholic Spain under Philip II.

The same reasons that made the great majority of Protestants in Ireland Unionists, and that today make them sympathizers with Ulster are in existence still.

Your correspondent, "W. J. P.," says that the Free State government has dealt impartially with both Roman Catholics and Protestants. The facts disprove the state-

ment. Perhaps the most flagrant instance of bias was seen when the Royal College of Science, which had been flourishing as a nonsectarian institution in harmony with Dublin University (a Protestant one), was handed over to the National University (a Roman Catholic one). The curious thing in this case was nobody else in the Free State. In the minor positions in the Free State Civil Service Protestants are gradually being pushed out and their places filled by Roman Catholics.

Many people seem to think that the only solution to the Irish situation is the absorption of Ulster by the Free State. I prefer to think that Ulster will swallow up the Free State. There are thousands of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Free State who are, like myself, grateful for Ulster's stand throughout a campaign in which Ulster has been told, and in which she has been generally misrepresented.

Already signs are appearing which point to the probability that Ireland will one day be ruled from Belfast, if not politically, then economically.

When all has been said and written, viewing conditions, not only in Ireland but in the world, one sees the need today, just as much as in the past, for that national uprightness of character which Mary Baker Eddy has called "stern Protestantism." (Message for 1923, p. 2.)

Dublin, Ire.

### The Missouri River Diversion Project

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your issue of Saturday, Jan. 17, we note a news item relative to the proposed Missouri River diversion project in which you quote Mr. J. N. Roberts, C. E. of this department, as saying that the project would require a tunnel 10 miles in length and costing between \$22,000,000 and \$25,000,000.

Mr. Roberts informs us that the proposed tunnel would be between 18 and 25 miles in length, and that the probable cost of the tunnel alone would be somewhere between \$4,000,000 and \$7,000,000. Mr. Roberts bases his estimate upon the construction cost of similar tunnels which have been constructed elsewhere. The cost of necessary ditching, in addition to the tunnel, would bring the total construction cost above the \$10,000,000 figure.

We feel confident that your article was due to a mistake, for which you are in no way directly responsible. This department is very interested in educating the public with regard to reclamation work within the State, and we sincerely hope and believe that you will hasten to correct any false impression that may have arisen from the wording of your article.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION  
Jas. H. Poupore, Editor, Press Bulletin.  
Bismarck, N. D.

### The Isaak Walton League of America

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Having made my home in the section of the country of which Jackson Hole, Wyo., is a part, and being a member of the Isaak Walton League of America, you can appreciate my gratification on seeing the articles in the Monitor in which I am a constant reader—pertaining to activities of the league in behalf of the starving elk.

As the Isaak Walton League is an organization comprised of sportsmen, I am sure it would interest some readers of the Monitor to know just what a sportsman it is, so far as our use of the word is concerned. I can best explain that by stating what a sportsman is not.

He is not one who thinks more of destruction than he does of construction. He is not one who takes game or fish in any time, place, manner, or quantity—if at all—except that prescribed by the laws of the land. He will not take more fish or game than he wants for food, most people eat meat of some kind, whether it comes from the fields or the farmyard. He will not shoot a large number of elk, extract their teeth—of which there are only two of any value—and leave their carcasses. And so on.

The prior has not killed an animal in several years, but still considers himself a true sportsman. There are other members of the league who can say the same thing. Much is done in the name of sport which does not deserve to be connected with the word sportsman.

It should be noted that the league is not on record as having been in favor of the recent crow-shooting contest, being content to view it in the way voiced by Emerson. Hough, American writer and member of the league. He knew America's out-of-doors, and said much too much for space here—that should arouse those who love its open spaces and wild life.

A. R. A.  
New York, N. Y.